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THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

THE Allied armies in the Crimea have lost the venerable and illustrious soldier who shared their glory and their sufferings; and who they hoped would be spared to lead them to victory. But Lord Raglan was neither to achieve the crowning triumph which the world yet expects, nor to die the hero's death, at the head of his gallant army. Had he fallen by the bullets of the foe, in the moment of victory, all Europe, and not only his native land, would have rung with his name and fame. Even while lamenting his fate, the universal voice of applause, mingled with sorrow, would have taught younger soldiers to envy his death, as the splendid and befitting termination of a career of glory. But this was not to be. The aged hero was removed from his labours by an enemy that commits more ravages than the sword; an enemy that no valour can resist beyond the appointed hour, and had ceased to exist; at a time when all England and France were putting up prayers for his recovery from an indisposition which was believed to be temporary, and indulging the hope that the noble and patient heart, which had borne the brunt and peril of the early hour, would be rewarded ere it ceased to beat by the consummation of previous victories ere the evening or the noon. But though the death of Lord Raglan lacked the characteristics that he himself, like any other soldier, would have chosen, had he been permitted to fix either its time or its manner, it was none the less honourable or noble, and none the less incurred in the fearless discharge of duty, and the cause of his country. There may have been more brilliant, as there have been more successful, generals; but history will confirm the opinion of his grateful contemporaries, that there never was a braver, a gentler, or more heroic spirit in the service of any nation. Though the impatience of ignorant criticism at home may at times have done him injustice—though folly, if not malevolence, may have launched its shafts against his venerable head, and perhaps caused him an amount of annoyance and vexation sufficient to shorten his days, or, at least, to embitter them with a sense of injury, he stood as brave amid English calumny as he did amid the rifle-bullets of the Russians. No word of complaint ever escaped his lips, or his pen. His placid serenity in circumstances that might have tried the temper of the best and wisest of men had something in it ineffably touching and heroic. But the voice of envy and of ignorance has ceased. There is not a tongue in Great Britain or France to deny his virtue and his glory. Opinions differ as to the amount of his genius; but there is no difference as regards his unsullied honour, his matchless bravery, his stoical endurance, his enlightened patriotism, and his possession of every quality that adorns the character of the gentleman and the soldier no less than of the Christian. A rare thing in a general—and what his great master, Wellington, never acquired—he knew how to inspire affection, as well as respect and obedience. He was a fine specimen of an English gentleman in every quality for which English gentlemen are distinguished, and leaves a memory

That will smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

The war is yet young; but it is instructive to observe what havoc Death has already made amongst the foremost men who have been concerned in it; not the Death which flies on the rifle, and hovers in a thousand shapes over the field of slaughter—but the Death still surer and more insidious—which works in the overwrought brain or the over-agitated heart. Russia has lost her Czar in the struggle, and France and England the two great Generals that originally commanded their armies. And not one of these pre-eminent three died, as might have been anticipated, in the fray which the guilty ambition of the one provoked, and the duty of the other two compelled them to direct. All three yielded their breath on the bed of sickness, with frames weakened by anxiety and care, and the weight of a too enormous responsibility. When the mind reflects upon these things, it asks itself what mighty head shall be next laid low? and what directing energy, now so potent in influencing the destinies of humanity, shall be next removed from amongst us—to be of no more account than the breath of yesterday, or the leaves of last autumn? The death of the great and guilty Czar Nicholas taught the world a lesson of humility; that of the good Lord Raglan will teach a lesson equally impressive—a lesson as old as history, but as new as this morning, and will continue to “point the moral” and “adorn the tale” till the end of Time.

It would be as vain as it would be impertinent on the part of a public journal to attempt to offer condolences with the bereaved family of the deceased; but, for the sake of the English nation, the

journalist may point with pride to the proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament on Tuesday night, when the services of Lord Raglan were so feelingly and so unanimously recognised by his brave companions in arms, by the chiefs of political parties, and by the most illustrious and independent members of both branches of the Legislature. If we have any fault to find with these proceedings, it is that the provision proposed is not more liberal. Lord Raglan was not wealthy, and at the call of duty gave up not only the repose which his age and long services entitled him to claim, but, as remarked by the Earl of Derby, in an eloquent tribute to his memory, “sacrificed, with a noble disinterestedness at the first call of the Government, prospects at home which might have secured to him considerable pecuniary advantage, and contributed in a large degree to the well-being of his family.” But on this point it is needless to dwell. An allowance which has been deemed sufficient has been made for his widow, and his heirs for

two generations; and the country, so far from begrudging it, would, if we mistake not, have gladly ratified it had it been twice as liberal.

In one hope, very generally expressed in both Houses of Parliament, the nation will participate, unclouded by the slightest doubt of its realisation, the hope that the General who is to succeed Lord Raglan will know, as he did, how to cement, by kindly feeling and cordial co-operation, the auspicious friendship subsisting between the Allied armies in the East, and the still more auspicious alliance between the French and English nations. Among the many merits of Lord Raglan it is not the least that he taught the English and French soldiers to love and respect each other. For this, also, his name will be long cherished in the grateful remembrance of two powerful nations. Such a man has not lived in vain. It is the boast and the privilege of England that we have yet many



THE LATE LORD RAGLAN, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

like him—prepared to do as he did, with purity of heart and entireness of devotion. The war as it proceeds will bring them forth to the admiration and love of their countrymen, and prove to ourselves—where the truth most needs enforcement—that we are not, after all, a nation of mere shopkeepers. If war have many evils it has at least this advantage—it exalts the heroic virtues, and shows honour, patriotism, and the love of truth and justice, to be things beyond money, and the most precious possessions of states as well as of individuals.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD RAGLAN.

LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., Field Marshal in the Army, and Commander-in-Chief of the British



had not consequently completed his sixty-seventh year. Early in life he saw much service in the Peninsular War, and had a cross and five clasps for his distinguished conduct as Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, at Fuentes d'Onore, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. He was also present at Waterloo, and there lost an arm. For many years previous to his appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance, he acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and performed the duties of that important office with the greatest satisfaction to the public. He was raised to the peerage in 1852, when he assumed the title of "Raglan," from an ancient inheritance of his family, acquired by Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester, K.G., in marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter and heiress of William Earl of Huntingdon. The Castle of Raglan, in Monmouthshire, stoutly maintained for King Charles I. by Henry, the fifth Earl of Worcester, was amongst the very last places in England from whose battlements the Royal banner waved. The fifth Earl's son, Edward, Marquis of Worcester, from whom Lord Raglan was sixth in descent, was highly distinguished as a scientific discoverer; and in his work on inventions, first printed in 1663, the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described.

The gallant soldier, whose death on the field of duty it is our melancholy task to record, assumed the command of the British army at the commencement of the present war, and he has been its indefatigable leader amid all its varied fortunes till his death. His gallant course in our actual armed struggle is of too recent date, and of too general knowledge, to here need detail. Like all those placed in so high and arduous a position, he was, during his but too brief career, subject to much criticism—to much that was hasty and unfair; yet with all, even with those who were over-ready to scrutinise, the feeling is now unanimous—sorrow for the loss and reverence for the memory of the hero of the Alma and Inkerman.

Lord Raglan married, the 6th August, 1814, Emily Harriet, niece of the great Duke of Wellington, and daughter of William, late Earl of Mornington. By her he leaves one surviving son, Richard William FitzRoy, second and present Lord Raglan, and two daughters.

THE EARL OF CALEDON.

JAMES DU PRE ALEXANDER, third Earl of Caledon, Viscount Caledon, and Baron Caledon, was the only son of Dupre, the second Earl, by his wife, Lady Catherine Yorke, second daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and was born 27th July, 1812. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and was with his battalion during the rebellion in Canada. He was elected M.P. for the county of Tyrone in 1837. In 1839, while serving with the army in North America, he succeeded to the Earldom and other family honours, on the death of his father. In 1841 he was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland. His Lordship married, the 4th September, 1845, the Lady Jane Grimston, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Verulam, by whom he leaves a youthful family of two sons and a daughter; his eldest child, Lord Alexander, just nine years of age, succeeding to the Earldom and extensive family estates. The late Earl was Colonel of the Tyrone Militia.

SIR JOHN POWER, BART.

THIS much-respected and public-spirited Baronet—one of the most honoured citizens of the city of Dublin—died at his seat, Roebuck House, at the advanced age of eighty-four, on the 26th ult. His remains were conveyed to their last resting-place, in the vaults of Marlborough-street Cathedral, on the 28th ult., attended by a most numerous cortege of clergy, gentry, and people of all classes. Sir John was created a Baronet in August, 1841. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County and City of Dublin, and also in the Commission of the Peace. By Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Brennan, Esq., he leaves six surviving daughters, and one son, the present Sir James Power, second Baronet, who resides at Edersham House, in the county of Wexford, and long sat in Parliament for that shire. Sir James is married to Jane, daughter and coheir of John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford—a descendant of the great house of Shrewsbury.

THE HON. CRAVEN FITZARDINGE BERKELEY, M.P.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 1st inst., at Frankfurt, was the youngest son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl Berkeley, by his wife, Miss Mary Cole; he was born in May, 1806, and married, first, the 10th September, 1839, Miss Augusta Jones, daughter of the late Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., and widow of the Hon. G. H. Talbot (father of Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard). This first wife died in 1841; and he married, secondly, in 1845, Charlotte, daughter of the late General Denzil Onslow, and widow of George Newton, Esq., of Croxton-park. Mr. Craven Fitzardinge Berkeley was formerly in the 1st Life Guards; he was Member of Parliament for Cheltenham from 1832 to 1847, and also in the present Parliament. He leaves issue an only daughter, born in 1840.

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, known as a writer, traveller, lecturer, and politician, died on the 30th ult. at his residence, Stanhope-lodge, St. John's Wood. Mr. Buckingham was born at Falmouth, in 1786, and began life as a sailor. After commanding several vessels, he flung up his employment rather than act against his principles in conveying slavery, and he retired from the sea service. He then went to India, and, as a newspaper editor, criticised boldly and sharply the conduct of the Government there. This drew upon him the wrath of the ruling power: his journal was stopped, and he was forced to leave the country. He retaliated for this bitterly and justly. The agitation he raised against the system of managing public affairs in India brought on all the reforms of the Company's administration that have since had the sanction of Parliament. Eventually Mr. Buckingham became reconciled to the East India Company; which, in compensation for its former acknowledged severity, accorded him a pension. As a traveller in the East Mr. Buckingham certainly attained his fairest and highest eminence. His published works of travels in Palestine among the Arab tribes, and in Mesopotamia, have become standard books of utility and interest. Mr. Buckingham tried to establish two literary papers in London, the *Sphinx* and the *Athenaeum*. These, in his hands, both failed; but the latter, at a reduced price, subsequently got into circulation. He also endeavoured to found a Club, on a new and extensive plan, but this met with much unfair opposition, and did not thrive. As a politician, Mr. Buckingham represented the borough of Sheffield in Parliament for six years, from the time of the passing of the Reform Bill. He also lectured, with great effect, for the Anti-Corn-law League. His various lectures on other subjects proved generally popular. Latterly, Mr. Buckingham had a pension from the Civil List of £200 a year. On the whole, however, Mr. Buckingham's career was not so fortunate as it should have been. He was a man of great natural ability, energetic, industrious, and independent; but the very variety of his avocations proved a check to their prosperity. His manifold struggles led to unprofitable results, and he never reached a position commensurate with his worth and reputation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

AN event of the most painful importance to the literary, the dramatic, and the *grand monde* is now the subject of universal and personal interest and regret. This is the death of M^{me}. Emile de Girardin, wife of one of the most remarkable men of the age as publicist and politician; and herself a woman whose genius, beauty, and great qualities of head and heart, placed her in the foremost rank of modern celebrities. Delphine Gay, Madame de Girardin, was the daughter of the well-known M^{me}. Sophie Gay, and at an early age became herself remarkable for her poetic talents, her wit, and her beauty. She formed one of the chief attractions in the *salon* of her mother; and among her friends and the admirers of her genius ranked Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor. The *Presse* publishes a most affectionate letter addressed to her by the ex-Queen in reply to the announcement of her marriage. In her earlier works, "Judith" and "Cléopâtre," M^{me}. de Girardin adopted the high classic style of tragedy. Both of these were produced at the Théâtre Français, played by M^{lle}. Rachel, and have taken rank among the standard tragedies of France. Later she produced "Lady Tartuffe"—a comedy of modern manners, of whose European reputation we have no need to remind our readers; "C'est la Faute du Mari;" "La Joie fait Peur," a single act, where the attention of the audience hangs suspended in breathless, tearful interest over—what? an incident hardly in itself sufficiently important to bear the name, since the *dénouement* is known from the commencement of the piece; and, lastly, "Le Chapeau de l'Horloger," a little piece, so sparkling with gaiety, wit, and broad humour, that peals of laughter greet every scene. Madame de Girardin also wrote a series of *feuilletons* under the signature of the "Vicomte de Launay," where the peculiar touch-and-go wit of the best French school of that class shone pre-eminently; "La Canne de M. de Balzac," "Marguerite, ou Deux Amours," and some other specimens in prose and verse, all remarkable in their various styles. It is more than rare, it is almost unique, to find in the history of literature a writer, more especially a woman, whose productions take in the whole range of class, style, and character like those of this remarkable woman: heroism and frivolity; deep passion and keen wit, sombre melancholy and broad humour, wisdom and jolly, the most dashing sketches and the finest and most delicately-finished delineations, tears and laughter, alternately pass through the brain, and flow from her pen with equal felicity and facility. Her conversational powers were fully on a par with her genius as a writer. How often has it been our lot to listen delighted to alternate bursts of fine eloquence and of childish gaiety, to the gravest dissertations and to the quaintest and most comical remarks on the most trivial subjects? Her quickness of repartee never failed her; and, when she met with a kindred spirit, it was a perfect *feu d'artifice* of brilliancy. A devoted wife to the man whose name she was so proud to bear; a true, earnest, unswerving friend; an honest and courageous spirit in all circumstances; a judicious and liberal encourager of merit and talent, she held a position in Parisian society which she leaves, and which will, in all probability, long remain empty. Her funeral, which took place on Monday, was the rendezvous of all that the nation boasts of worth and wit. Jules Janin pronounced a valdictory discourse over the grave, which was succeeded by one from the Abbé Mitraud, the author of a celebrated book, "La Nature des Sociétés Humaines;" and tears and regrets, the most merited and the most sincere, bore a last testimony to the memory of this very memorable woman, thus taken away in the prime of her talent, her celebrity, and her prosperity, by an illness which, though of long standing, but lately manifested the fatal character which distinguished it, and, during this period, caused the most intense sufferings.

The absence of the Empress prevents anything more than small *réunions* at the Court; and, indeed, the arrival of the heat, coming most happily and opportunely, is likely to put a stop to indoor gaieties.

Agriculturists begin to recover their spirits a little, though there seems to be no doubt that the safety of the vines and the lowland crops, which have been most injuriously affected by the inundations, is seriously compromised. Potatoes are, however, incomparably finer and more abundant than they have been for many years past, and promise, in some degree, to repair the loss of other produce.

It is said that a project exists on the part of a sort of company here to purchase or hire twenty of the most admired (by the company) pictures in the Exposition des Beaux-Arts, belonging to private individuals, and to exhibit them during two years in all the principal towns of Europe and America. Among these are named the "Jeanne d'Arc" and the "Vénus Anadyomène," of Ingres; "L'Évêque de Liège" and the "Convulsionnaires de Tanager," of Delacroix; "La Défaite des Chabres," and "Les Singes," of Decamps; others of French artists; one of a Belgian, and one—we believe the "Order of Release"—of Millais. Six yet remain to be chosen to complete the number.

At the Grand Opera the new work of the Duke Ernest de Saxe-Coburg is under rehearsal. Roger is to play the principal part.

M^{lle}. Rachel, attended by her three sisters, her brother, her father, and a small troupe, is, it appears, to start this month for London, where she will give a certain number of representations, after which, *qu'il advienne*, she proposes proceeding to America, where may much luck attend her.

M^{lle}. Ristori—"La Ristori"—has, if possible, a greater success in *Marie Stuart* than in her former rôles. At the first representation M. de Lamartine was so much affected by the grand scene between *Marie Stuart* and *Elizabeth*, in the third act, as to be obliged to leave his box.

M^{lle}. Georges made her third, and she declares last, reappearance on Thursday night at the Odéon, in her great part of *Cléopâtre* in "Rodogune." We have already noted the two first of these *réapparitions*; the third resembled them.

It is rumoured that Madame George Sand has placed in the hands of Rossini, who is now in Paris, the *livret* of an opera in three acts.

Madame Rose Chéri is in a position that, for the moment, compels her to resign her rôle of the *Baronne* in "Le Demi Monde; Madame Plessy is about to reappear at the Théâtre Français, in "Tartuffe" and "La Ligne Droite." A comedy by Regnier and Paul Foucher, entitled "La Joconde," has been unanimously accepted at this theatre, and will be the first new piece in which the celebrated actress will perform. Regnier himself, Bressant, Geffroy, Got, and Madame Madeleine Brohan will take the other parts.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Legislative Session was opened on Monday by a speech from the Emperor to the members of the Senate and the Corps Législatif, who were assembled in the Salle des Maréchaux, at the Tuileries:—

Messieurs les Sénateurs,

Messieurs les Députés,—

The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe. In that situation the

Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made? Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation. We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river. We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North. We demanded, in the interest of humanity and justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan. In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea—a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object. Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences. Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed. Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider, for the future, as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities. To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course. The admirable devotion of the Army and Navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle. The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me. Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000 fr. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence; and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lend them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandon the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a Recruitment Bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore. So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world. Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it and restore it to the rank which is its due. Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

RUSSO-CARLIST INTRIGUES IN SPAIN.

Private accounts from the north of Spain still speak of the apprehensions of the Government about Catalonia, and the desperate efforts making by Russian agents to get up an outbreak in that part of the Spanish territory. Cabrera, who is said still to be in this country, is, it appears, most anxious to raise the standard of insurrection on the theatre of his former deeds of ferocity, and believes in the favourable issue of the attempt; while Elio, whom a point of honour rather than any confidence in success, immediate or remote, forces to the mountain, is very far from being so sanguine. A small number of the French Legitimists are most impatient for the commencement, and, on a recent occasion, an interview took place in London for that purpose, at which a Russian agent of high position is said to have been present, and to have promised every assistance his Government could give. The correspondence between the parties is said to be in the hands of the Spanish and French Governments. The latter is much pleased for the frank and loyal exertions it makes to prevent the renewal of civil war in the Peninsula, and its agents continue to exercise the greatest vigilance in the departments close to the frontier. Within the last two or three days 370 Carlist refugees have been arrested by the French police, and transferred to the interior.

A one-handed schoolmaster, named Navarro, who was a Carlist Commandant during the Civil War, raised the cry of "Viva Carlos V." at the village of Matsedpara, to the north of Barcelona, a few days ago, and took to the mountains at the head of ten armed men. He is said to have been arrested. In the province of Seville a factious band was overtaken by the Nationals of Montilla, and one of its members, a well-known criminal, named Molina, was killed. In the province of Burgos the Hierros have reappeared at the head of twenty five men; but a recent telegraphic despatch says that they have again hidden themselves, and that their whereabouts is known to no one.

Last Sunday night (July 1) an express arrived at San Sebastian from the Governor of Iruia, announcing the appearance of a Carlist band in the neighbourhood of Oyarzun, upon the confines of Navarre and Guipuzcoa. It was said to be picking up volunteers; and that its leader, Arrondo, an ex-Carlist chief, was in possession of arms and money. The receipt of the express from the Governor of Iruia was followed by the departure for Oyarzun of two companies of the garrison of St. Sebastian. It is the opinion of the authorities there that this Carlist demonstration has been got up by the contrabandists in order to attract the troops and *donjuans* to a particular part of the frontier whilst they effect a grand smuggling coup at another point.

A letter from Madrid says—"There is not the least doubt that the Russian Government has supplied the Carlists with funds for the purpose of creating disturbances in Spain."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 19th ult. arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The only political news of any importance relate to the proceedings of the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. The Northern party having been defeated had organised a separate meeting, and issued an address to the people. They affirm the following principles:—

1. The unconditional restoration of the Missouri prohibition, by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.
2. The undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise by settlers in the territories.
3. A modification of the naturalisation laws in a national sense spiritual freedom, and free Bible schools.
4. The intervention of the Legislature to put a stop to the importation of paupers and convicts on the American shores, and the representation at home and abroad of America by Americans.

In the regular convention a proposition to admit American Catholics to fellowship had been defeated after a warm debate.

The United States revenue cutter *Washington* had intercepted a vessel leaving the harbour of New York, with nearly sixty persons on board, enlisted, as it is alleged, for the Crimea. The fact was reported to the United States district attorney, but he referred the informant to the city authorities.

The accounts given of the growing crops continue to be of the most favourable character. The present yield of wheat and corn throughout the Union will be probably greater than in any previous season.

AUSTRALIA.

The Black Ball royal mail-ship *Lightning* (Capt. Enright) arrived in the Mersey on Saturday morning from Melbourne, with the usual mails, 260 passengers, and 69,060 ounces of gold. A nugget weighing 85 lb., found at the Forest Creek diggings, was also on board. The *Lightning* left Melbourne on the 11th April, in company with the *Briton*, for London, and the *Gipsy Bride*, for Liverpool. The commission appointed to inquire into the grievances existing on the gold-fields have published their report:—They advise the abolition of the licence fee, and the substitution of an export duty. The receipts of gold by escort at Melbourne for the quarter ending March 31, show a decrease of 5785 ounces when compared with the corresponding period of 1854. The shipments from Melbourne for the same time were 119,372 less than in 1854. Several new and apparently productive gold mines have been discovered near Melbourne and Geelong respectively. A magnificent mass of pure gold weighing 81 lb., from Castlemaine, and one of 40 lb. from Ballarat, had arrived at Melbourne by escort. Trade at Melbourne was improving. Gold at Melbourne was in increased demand, and quoted 23 16s. 6d. per ounce. In the labour market the demand for agricultural servants was on the increase, and wages had consequently an upward tendency.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read a Royal Message, which stated in the following terms her Majesty's most gracious intention to confer some signal mark of her favour upon the widow and successor of Lord Raglan, in consideration of his great and brilliant services:—

VICTORIA REGINA.—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the great and brilliant services performed by the late Fitzroy James Henry Lord Raglan, Field Marshal in her Majesty's Army, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces at the seat of war in the East, in the course of the hostilities which have taken place in the Crimea, and being desirous, in recognition of these and his other distinguished merits, to confer some signal marks of her favour upon his widow, Emily Harriet Lady Raglan, upon his son and successor to the title, Richard Henry Lord Raglan, and the next surviving heir male of the body of the said Richard Henry Lord Raglan, recommends the House of Lords to concur in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose. V. R.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the ticket-of-leave system. He considered the experiment a failure, and thought the system would produce great mischief if not carried out more efficiently.

Earl GRANVILLE, admitting that there was some grounds for alarm, thought that the evils of the system, which, in his opinion, had succeeded better than could have been expected, were exaggerated. He, however, promised that the most serious attention of Government should be directed to the subject.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that in computing the number of persons out on tickets-of-leave, proper allowance was not made for the changes in the law.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE observed that the condition of the Army ought to be raised as much as possible, and deprecated the enlistment of ticket-of-leave men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

Lord R. GROSVEHOR stated, in reply to a question from Lord Goderich, that though he did not like to be bullied out of a measure which in his conscience he believed to interfere with no man's opinion, religious or otherwise, still as there was little hope of passing the bill at that late period of the Session, he did not think it advisable to keep up the present excitement with regard to the Sunday Trading Bill, and he would move that the order of the day for its further progress be discharged.

Mr. OTWAY congratulated the noble Lord on the withdrawal of the bill; and he asked the right honourable the Secretary of State, whose vacillation had caused the excitement, whether he intended to liberate the 100 persons taken into custody yesterday?

Sir G. GREY denied that he had vacillated at all. He was not responsible for the bill, and it was his duty to prevent rioting in the park. There were only seventy-one persons taken into custody, and he certainly did not mean to interfere with the usual course of justice on the rioters.

In answer to other questions from Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Fox, and others, Sir G. GREY rose again, and stated that he had received a report from the Police Commissioners, and no report had reached him that the police had exceeded their duty. The first inquiry as to their conduct would be made when the rioters were brought before the police magistrates; if it then appeared that a further investigation was necessary that inquiry would be gone into. The interference with the soldiers in the park had been referred to, but he might state that the officers of that regiment of the Guards to whom the soldiers in question had belonged had thanked the police for their conduct on the occasion.

Mr. G. VERNON bore testimony to the general good humour and forbearance shown by the police during the hours that he was in the park.

After some discussion from Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wilkinson, and others, the subject dropped.

THE KAFFIR MEDALS.

In reply to Mr. De Vere, Mr. PEELE explained that the medals for the Kaffir War were in course of preparation, and would very soon be distributed.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

In answer to Mr. Deedes, Lord PALMERSTON stated that despatches from the Commander-in-Chief relating to the affair of the 18th had been received this afternoon, and would appear in this evening's *Gazette*.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Scottish Education Bill. On the 14th clause, some discussion took place on the mode of examining schoolmasters. Mr. E. LOCKHART moved two amendments, limiting the examination of the inspectors to the literary qualifications of schoolmasters only, intending at a future stage to continue the superintendence of the Established Church in the examination of their religious qualifications. The LORD ADVOCATE opposed both amendments, not so much on their own account as because of their facilitating the future amendment continuing the power to the Established Church. In a division on the first of these amendments, the Government was beaten by a majority of 98 to 94; on the second the numbers were equal, 97 to 97, when the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, to leave the whole clause open to future discussion.

The other clauses were agreed to, after a lengthened discussion, after which the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON'S EDUCATION BILL.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on his Education Bill be discharged. One reason for his doing this was the evident unwillingness of the House to go on debating a question which it was not intended to pass this Session. But another reason was the disadvantage to which this bill was exposed in being discussed at intervals so wide apart—the first debate having taken place in May, the second in June, and the third would be in July. But he hoped that in the course of next Session this important question would be settled on the principles of his bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he considered the education given in this country as superior in its quality to that given in most of the Continental States of Europe; and what he proposed therefore was, to diffuse and render universal their present system of education rather than to adopt a wholly new system. He might add that the educational system of the New England States of America, though suited to that country, would hardly answer here. He thought, therefore, England had better take her own course. With regard to the Committee of Council, he intimated that the President of Council should be recognised as the Minister of Education, and that an official representing the Council, or holding the rank of Privy Councillor, should have a seat in that House. The details of course must be left for the consideration of the Cabinet, but he might state that when the minutes of Privy Council were modified to meet the views of large towns, the Government would be prepared to lay a scheme for the regulation of the educational department before the House. He also withdrew his bill.

Mr. M. GIBSON, after insisting on the ultimate necessity of adopting the secular principle in any system of national education, consented to follow the example set him, and withdrew his own measure, known as the Free Schools Bill.

Mr. Grogan, Mr. Vernon, Lord J. Manners, and other members having briefly spoken, the motion was agreed to, and the three Education Bills withdrawn for the present session.

The orders of the day for all three bills were then discharged. The Partnership Amendment Bill went into committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of moving amendments. The same step was taken with the Limited Liability Bill, to be recommitted on Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LORD RAGLAN'S SERVICES.

After the Clerk had read her Majesty's most gracious Message informing their Lordships of her intention to confer a signal mark of her favour on the widow and heir of the late Lord Raglan,

Lord PANMURE rose to move an Address, in answer to her Majesty's Message, and, in doing this, reminded the House of the distinguished services and glorious career of the soldier whose memory they were now called on to honour. In his death it might be truly said that all England had to lament the loss of an intrepid soldier, a great commander, an accomplished gentleman, and a noble and distinguished citizen. Lord Panmure concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, the echo of the Message.

Lord DERRY was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing his concurrence in the graceful tribute which Lord Panmure had paid to the memory of the gallant commander whose career had shed additional lustre on the annals of the noble house from which he sprang. Of his military qualities it would ill become him (Lord Derry) to speak, but he would assert that few men placed in the position recently filled by Lord Raglan would have so completely overcome the difficulties and embarrassments of a divided command, and thus consolidated the feelings of mutual confidence and goodwill which happily existed between the Allied armies. In conclusion, he begged most cordially to support the Address.

Lord HARDINGE, after an intimacy of fifty-six years, was anxious to bear testimony to the great merits of Lord Raglan, whose powers and abilities he was convinced were much higher than they were commonly supposed to be.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Cardigan in turn declared their conviction that Lord Raglan had evinced great tact and capacity in a most difficult position; and were followed by Lord Galloway, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Granville, and Lord Brougham, who all spoke in the highest terms of Lord Raglan's merits.

The motion was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House discussed, in Committee, the remaining clauses of the Metropolitan Local Management Bill and the early clauses of the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Order of the Bath would be conferred without reference to the projected Order of Merit; and that, in the cases of recommendations for the Order of the Bath in which death should intercept it, the names of the parties would be published, with a record of the recommendation and of the reason why the order was not actually conferred.

LORD RAGLAN'S SERVICES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, and the Message of her Majesty with reference to the family of the late Lord Raglan having been read,

Lord PALMERSTON, premising that he had to perform one of the most painful duties that could devolve upon a Minister of the Crown—one, however, which would secure the sympathy of the House—said it was his intention to propose, in furtherance of her Majesty's wishes, that a pension of £1000 a year should be granted to Lady Raglan, and £2000 a year to the present Lord Raglan, with remainder to his son. It was unnecessary, he observed, to expatiate upon the merits of the late Lord Raglan, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country, and who bore in his person a visible token of his readiness to expose his life upon the field of battle. When the command of the army now in the Crimea was offered to him, he might have declined it on the plea of advancing age and important duties at home; but, with the spirit of a soldier, he did not hesitate an instant in making every personal sacrifice to the call of duty to his country and his Sovereign. The noble and gallant Lord had in this command to contend with the greatest difficulties; and, although he had the satisfaction at last of seeing himself at the head of one of the most magnificent armies that had ever quitted the British shore, it must have caused a severe pang to a heart like his to find that his brilliant hopes could not be realised. In addition to his gallantry, his other qualities peculiarly fitted him for the situation in which he was placed. The gentleness of his nature, his conciliatory disposition, and his consideration for the feelings of others contributed to knit in the bonds of companionship two armies which had hitherto known each other only as opponents in the field of battle. He moved resolutions to give effect to his proposition.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, who, in an eloquent tribute to the late Lord, observed that his qualities were remarkable, and that it might be doubted whether they could be supplied by any of his successors in command.

Sir DE L. EVANS added his warm, cordial, and most earnest concurrence; and was followed by Admiral Walcott and Lord J. Russell.

Mr. M. GIBSON took this constitutional opportunity, he said, to make some inquiry of the Government in reference to the policy they were now pursuing in the East. He cordially concurred in the motion, and thought Lord Raglan had been unfairly dealt with. Adverting to the circular of Count Buol, he wished, as Lord J. Russell had admitted that circular to be correct as regarded him, to have some explanation from Lord John. He adverted likewise to the excesses committed at Kertch.

Lord PALMERSTON said he differed from Mr. Gibson as to the fitness of this occasion to enter upon such a discussion. He would not be led by any taunts or challenges of Mr. Gibson or his friends to mix up with a subject which ought to receive the undivided attention of the House the acrimony of party.

The resolutions were then agreed to *nem. con.*

Upon the Speaker resuming the chair,

Mr. GIBSON again asked Lord J. Russell to explain to the House whether the views he now entertained were the same as those he had expressed when Ambassador at Vienna?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should defer his answer until the question of the policy of the Government was formally before the House. In the meanwhile, all he should say was, that Mr. Gibson had totally misrepresented what he had said.

Mr. RICH rose to move a resolution on the subject of Army promotion, and was proceeding in his speech when the House was counted out, shortly after half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Truck Act Amendment Bill was fixed for to-day, but on the order being called it was discharged.

The House went into Committee on the Mortmain Bill, and the various clauses were agreed to with some verbal amendments.

The Burial of Poor Persons Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The Dwelling-houses (Scotland) Bill and the Stock in Trade Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Coal-mines Inspection Bill passed through Committee.

The Endowed Schools (Ireland) Bill also passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

The Copyhold, &c., Commissioners Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Dissenters' Marriages Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Duchy of Lancaster Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

INCREASE OF PAY TO THE ARMY.

Lord PANMURE, in reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, said that since he had announced the intention of the Government to grant to the soldier engaged in field operations an increased pay of one shilling a day, to be invested for him in the Savings-bank, he had been informed by high military authorities that unless the soldier got such an addition into his own hands the plan would not be likely to succeed. In the face of such representations he did not think it would be prudent to resort at once to so large an expenditure of the public money at the risk of failure in effecting the object which he had in view. On the other hand, he thought that the payment of the additional shilling a day into the hands of the soldiers would endanger the discipline and general subordination of the Army. Instead, then, of carrying out the plan he had submitted, he proposed to pay into the hands of the soldier as an extra field-allowance—precisely as they paid an extra field-allowance to the officers—sixpence a day. In respect to the other sixpence, he proposed that the soldier should have the benefit of the arrangement which existed in the Navy, by which he would be enabled to allot the whole or any part of such sixpence to his family or relatives. He proposed that in the event of such sixpence not being allotted by the soldier, the commanding officer should have the power, under certain circumstances, of stopping this money, but that it should be invested for the soldier's benefit, and not be forfeited unless the soldier was condemned by court-martial. The noble Lord then referred to other arrangements that would be made, all tending to the advantage of the soldier.

The Earl of Ellenborough and the Duke of Cambridge severally expressed their opinion of those arrangements.

The bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the early sitting the House was occupied in Committee with the consideration of the Nuisance Removal Bill—fifteen clauses of which were agreed to.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to Mr. Ewart, stated that the quantity of coal supplied from Heraclea and other places on the south coast of the Black Sea was quite sufficient for the entire consumption of the English and French navies.

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE-PARK.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. R. Phillimore, stated he was not aware that there was occasion for any special inquiry into the conduct of the police in Hyde-park on Sunday last. From all he had heard their general conduct had been quite proper; though there might have been specific cases in which they exceeded their duty. All complaints of that character would of course be investigated upon complaint being made.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions from several individuals complaining of the violence of the police towards themselves and others; and praying for inquiry. The hon. gentleman was about commenting upon the allegations of this petition, when Mr. WALPOLE spoke to order, observing that the petition did not come within the class which could be properly discussed upon its presentation.

Mr. DUNCOMBE contended that he was in order.

The SPEAKER, however, held that the hon. member was out of order. The petition did not relate to a grievance which required an immediate remedy.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE nevertheless persisted, when Lord PALMERSTON rose to order, and he in his turn was called to order by Mr. T. Duncombe.

The SPEAKER, on being again called upon, held that it would be disorderly in Mr. Duncombe to discuss the petition.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said he would then move that the House do adjourn, which would put him in order. He was quite sure that if the House did not attend to those petitions, they would regret the proceeding before many days were over. The hon. member was proceeding to read cases, to prove that the allegations in the petitions were well founded, when

Lord PALMERSTON spoke to order, observing that the question before the House was, that the House do now adjourn. The hon. gentleman was certainly not speaking to that question.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the course taken by Mr. Duncombe, upon the question of adjournment, was consistent with the practice of the House.

The SPEAKER, having stated the question, expressed his opinion that, unless hon. members kept to the question, the authority of the rules by which the House was governed would be broken down.

Mr. WILLIAMS having made a few observations,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE again rose, and being received with cries of "Spoke, spoke!" said he was in that House in the discharge of his public duty, and he had certainly no wish to break down the rules by which its proceedings were governed. He had been requested to present those petitions and to make those statements, all of which could be proved before a Select Committee, for which he would move, for the sake of the peace and tranquillity of the town on Sunday next. If the statements he had made were incorrect, the Home Secretary could refute them; but he was prepared to prove them. Having read some letters from parties describing the violence of the police, the hon. gentleman repeated that something must be done before Sunday next, if the Government wished the peace to be preserved. The people would be satisfied with a Committee of Inquiry, but they certainly would not remain content if the matter were to be hushed up. The bill had been withdrawn; but who was compromised by that proceeding? Why, the House of Commons. He was told that the people were determined to go to Hyde-park on Sunday next, unless inquiry were granted, in great numbers, and to go armed. If they had been armed last Sunday there would certainly have been loss of life. In conclusion, he asserted that either inquiry must be granted or the Park must be closed on Sunday.

Sir G. GREY complained of the sweeping allegations made against the police, and admitted the right of the public to go to the Parks, but certainly not to act in such a way as was calculated to alarm any class of her Majesty's subjects.

After a few words from Mr. Roebuck, Lord Ebrington, and Mr. V. Scully, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the subject dropped.

NEWSPAPERS UNDER THE NEW ACT.—The shops of the various news-vendors of the metropolis and the General Post-office presented curious scenes of confusion on the occasion of the first double delivery of the journals. We hear of the sacrifice of a vast number of the weekly papers at St. Martin's-le-Grand, at least they could be delivered only on conditions which rendered their destruction the better part. In thousands of instances the postal directions to fold the papers so as to show the stamp had been disregarded, and the postal charges of 1s. 8d. and 1s. 4d. per copy were made. In other cases the papers and supplements (unstamped) were found, at the last hour, to be above the bulk carried by the penny postage stamp. Many of the news-vendors declare that they can only "hope" that their subscribers will not be disappointed. The papers were cast indiscriminately, almost recklessly, upon the official waters.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.—On Tuesday a notice was issued by the police of the suicide of a young man and a young woman, who committed self-destruction by drowning themselves in the River Thames, near Richmond. The man, about 25 years of age, five feet seven inches, light hair, whiskers meet under the chin, black coat, light coloured waistcoat, with lilac flowers, small plain trousers, Clarence boots, white shirt, hat, makers' names Reynolds and Richards, 125, Strand. The woman, about 24 years of age, five feet six inches, in a lilac-spotted muslin gown, three rows of flounces, white drawn silk bonnet, with a yellow wreath of roses, white petticoat, and Adelaide boots.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.

In the year 1853 the Royal Thames Yacht-club instituted an annual schooner match in the Thames, and the prize in that year was won by the *Rosalind*. In the year 1854 there were not sufficient vessels entered to make up a match. This year the 26th of June was fixed upon for the match, and the following vessels entered:—

Station.	Name.	Owner.	Tons.
1.	Dawn	T. Broadwood, Esq.	70
2.	Shark	W. Curling, Esq.	175
3.	Mayfly	G. P. Bidder, Esq.	114
4.	Wildfire	Sir Percy Shelley	50

The course was from Rosherville, near Gravesend, round the Mouse Light, and back. No time allowed for tonnage. The prize was a very handsome silver-gilt vase, value £100, made by Messrs. Garrard. The *Dawn* did not start. The morning of the match was rather gloomy, and there had been a fresh breeze, which, however, died off, and when the vessels started there was a very light breeze from the N.W., tide one hour ebb. The vessels were stationed off Rosherville pier, the *Shark* being next to the Kent shore. The *Mayfly* made a very good start, and was the first to get off, followed by the *Shark*, the *Wildfire* some little distance astern. As soon, however, as the vessels got the sails fairly on them the *Shark* took the lead. At 1.45 the *Shark* passed the Nore, the breeze again freshened, and the jib topsails were taken in, the *Shark* being now about three-quarters of a mile ahead of the *Mayfly*, and the *Mayfly* about a mile ahead of the *Wildfire*. The vessels rounded the Mouse as follows:—

H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Shark 2 24 15	Mayfly 3 37 20	Wildfire 2 47 20

The leading vessel having thus run twenty-nine miles in two hours and a half. The wind at this time was very light, which of course made the time between the vessels greater than it would otherwise have been; the sun shone out brightly, and the sea was perfectly smooth. The wind continued variable both in strength and direction, and the vessels made occasional short tacks towards the Essex shore, making, however, much more progress than appeared to the impatient spectators; and the flag off Rosherville was finally passed as follows:—

H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Shark 6 43 10	Mayfly 6 59 40	Wildfire 7 8 30

The distance, with tacks, being about sixty miles, and having been performed by the *Shark* in 6h. 49m. The owner of the *Shark* was immediately summoned on board the Club steamer, and the vase was presented to him by the Vice-Commodore, R. Green, Esq., who on this occasion officiated, the Commodore being unavoidably absent. The *Prince of Wales*—a fine large vessel, with a very attentive captain and civil crew—was engaged for the members of the Club and their friends, who mustered to the number of about 250, ladies included. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were on board the steamer, and on this occasion there was an ample supply of excellent provisions.

GRAND FETE AT RYDE.—INAUGURATION OF THE WATERWORKS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Isle of Wight, for its salubrity appropriately styled the "British Madeira," has of late years been brought more prominently into notice for its regattas, as well as from its having been selected as the frequent abode of our gracious Sovereign and the Royal family. The journey thither from the metropolis occupies by rail and steamer but a few hours; yet, within recollection, it took as many days. The fashionable towns on its seaboard have each its peculiar class of visitors: those upon the northern side of the island—Cowes and Ryde—are selected by general visitors; while its southern coast has become the resort of the invalid and convalescent.

The crossing of the Solent from the Hampshire coast to Ryde in a steamer occupies about twenty minutes. Ryde, at the beginning of the present century, was composed of two hamlets, whose few inhabitants gained their livelihood by agricultural and fishing pursuits, and frequently obtained a profitable market for their produce amongst the numerous shipping which frequented Spithead and the Motherbank; but early in the present century several villas were built, and the place became a fashionable resort.

In 1814 a company obtained an Act of Parliament to erect a pier, which laid the foundation of all the subsequent progress of the town; but, up to 1829, the streets were neither paved, drained, lighted, nor watched. In that year an Act of Parliament was obtained to effect those objects; but it was not, however, until 1836 that gas was introduced. In 1849 the cholera made fearful ravages amongst the poorer inhabitants. In 1851 another epidemic arose—the scarlatina—which made great havoc among the children. Then arose a loud demand for the Public Health Act; but the opposition to it was obstinate and successful. The town was still without water. An amalgamation took place between the more moderate of both parties, who took steps in 1853, for a new Act, which received the Royal Assent in July, 1854; and in September a new Board was elected, who, in less than twelve months, have completed works for an efficient water supply, the inauguration of which took place on the 28th ult.—the 17th anniversary of her Majesty's coronation.

The day throughout the island was celebrated as a general holiday, which had the effect of concentrating at Ryde hundreds of persons who did not avail themselves of the number of excursion trips which were offered by steamers to Weymouth, Brighton, &c.

The inauguration ceremony commenced with a procession formed in front of the Town-hall and Market-place, whence they started at noon for Ashby-down, by the side of which were erected the reservoir and the engine-house for filling the same from the wells at Bloodstone Copse. In the procession were about thirty-five waggons, each containing thirty children of the various schools in the town. The waggons were decked with evergreens, and flags bearing various appropriate Scriptural mottoes and selections. There was likewise a profuse display of banners and decorations, painted by Mr. A. Fowler, marine artist.

Then followed about thirty carriages containing the Commissioners of Ryde and other inhabitants. The cortege reached Ashby Down, a distance of about three miles, about two o'clock. The school children then alighted and passed through the works; the engine was set in motion, and the water was pumped up into the reservoir; but, owing to some mishap



FETE AT RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—INAUGURATION OF THE WATERWORKS.

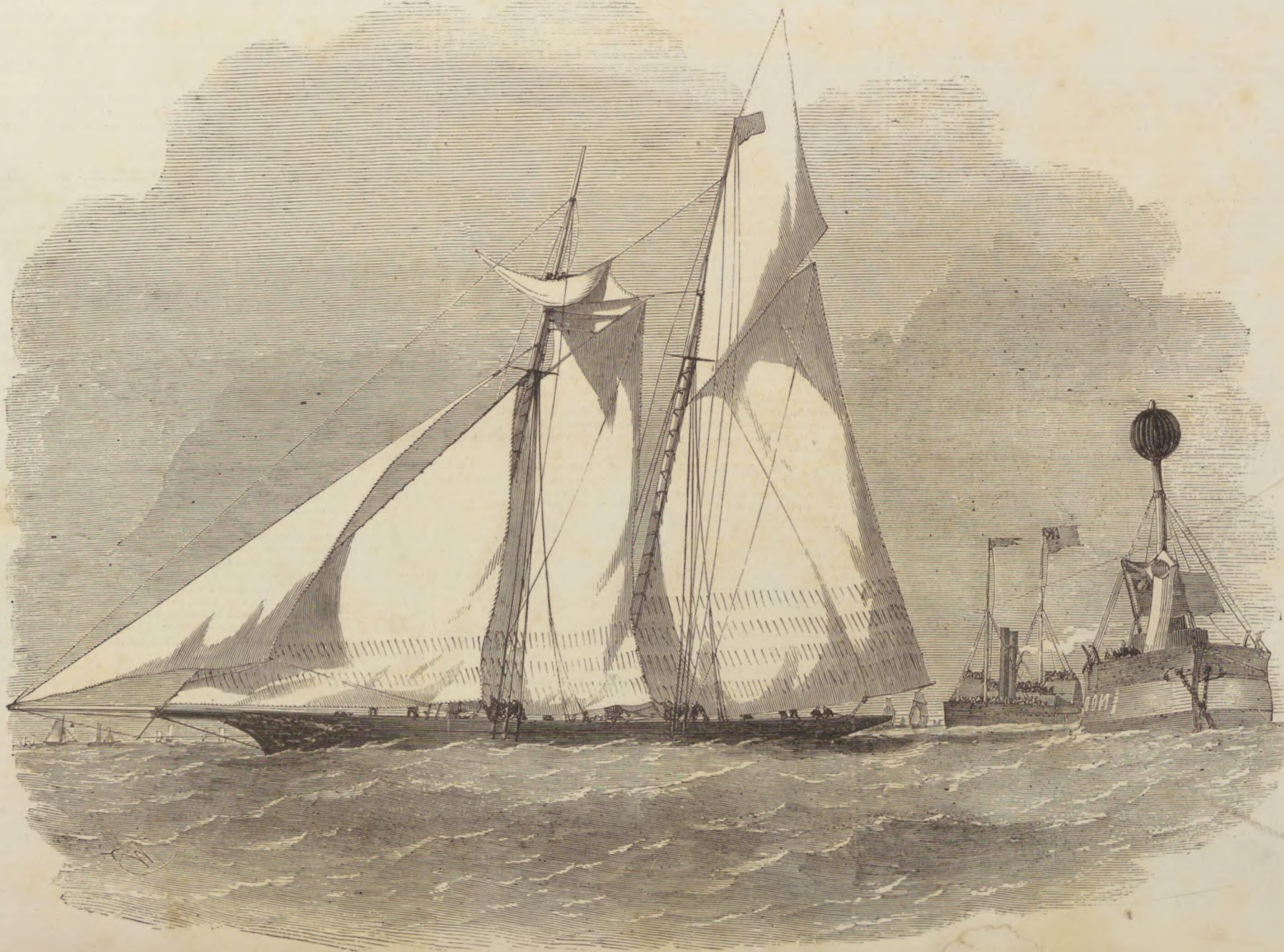
with the jointings of the pipes, it was considered impracticable to turn the water on into the town, and the water playing from the fountain fronting the Town-hall was omitted. The workmen were then provided with an excellent dinner in a marquee adjacent to the engine-house. Mr. Benjamin Barrow presided; and after dinner appropriate toasts were drunk. The school children were then regaled with tea and cake on the Down; and during the afternoon the band performed a selection of music, and quadrille parties and country dances were enjoyed on the green, where there

could not be less than five or six thousand persons. At half-past five the procession re-formed, and returned in similar order to the Town-hall, where it dispersed. At seven p.m. the Commissioners and inhabitants, to the number of eighty, sat down to a banquet at the York Hotel; Mr. Barlow in the chair.

Messrs. Easton and Amos were the engineers of the works, and Messrs. Bennett and Holdsworth the contractors, at the sum of £13,419; but after compensating the owners of the old works, and other incidentals,

the sum to be expended will be about £17,000. The money is borrowed for a term of forty years, at an interest of 5 per cent.

Our Artist's Illustration of this delightful Fête in commemoration of the establishment of a great public benefit shows the gay scene at Ashey Down, with the magnificent panoramic view of the town of Ryde—Spithead, with the two line-of-battle ships *Neptune* and *Royal George*; the towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, and Portsdown-hill in the distance. The Engine-house is seen on the side or foot of the Down.



ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.—"THE SHARK" ROUNDING "THE MOUSE" LIGHT-SHIP.



LAUNCH OF A WAR-STEAMER AT LIMEHOUSE DOCKYARD.

LAUNCH OF THE WAR-STEAMER "VICTORIA."

On Saturday last this fine vessel, the first ship-of-war built for an Australian colony, was launched at Limehouse Dockyard, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The event was one of no slight significance and interest; for the *Victoria* may be regarded as the foundation of a new naval power in the Southern Seas, British in its origin and its character, and indicative of that noble spirit of self-reliance which forms one of the noblest features of the national character.

The *Victoria* was ordered by the Government of the colony of Victoria, through Mr. Barnard, agent for the Crown Colonies, with the approbation of the Secretary of State, and will be paid for by a vote of the Legislative Assembly. She is a screw steamer, of 580 tons, built of mahogany on the diagonal principle, by Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay, under the superintendence of Commander Lockyer, R.N., who has also arranged her fittings—from drawings by Mr. Oliver Lang, of her Majesty's Dockyard, Pembroke, admitted to be one of the most skilful naval architects of the day. Her length between perpendiculars is 166 feet;

breadth of beam, 27 feet 2 inches; and depth of hold, 16 feet. Her armament is to consist of one 32-pounder (56 cwt.) gun on a pivot, and two medium 32-pounder (25 cwt.) broadside guns; but, if necessary, she can carry two pivot and six broadside guns of the same calibre. She is to be rigged as a three-masted schooner, so as to be able to make a passage under sail alone. Berths are to be provided for 150 men, which may be increased to 200, on her lower and fore platform decks. There will be cabins and a mess-room for eight officers and a dispensary before the engine-room, on the lower deck. The galley will cook for 200 people, and a distilling apparatus will be fitted for the supply of water, in addition to tanks in the forehold, capable of containing 4000 gallons. On the fore platform deck will be sail-bins capable of stowing the whole of the sails, awnings, &c., and bins to hold a week's dry provisions. At the forepart of this deck are the gunners', carpenters', and boatswain's store-rooms; the bulkheads and sail-bins having bars of galvanised iron instead of solid wood-work, to allow a free circulation of air. The cabin deck aloft will be divided into a ward-room and two other cabins, the side or sleeping cabins to make up fifteen beds. There will be a

steward's pantry, bath-room, &c., the fittings to be of bird's-eye maple and mahogany, and so arranged as to ensure the greatest possible amount of ventilation. Under the cabin decks are to be a spirit-room, store-room for the ward-room, afterhold magazines, shell-room and store-room for the captain. The engines are to be nominally of 150-horse power, but capable of working up to 600-horse power, from the factory of Messrs. G. Rennie and Sons, and fitted with Maudslay's feathering-screw.

The services for which the *Victoria* will generally be available are those of a Government tender, to convey the Governor and other official authorities from port to port, transport troops or prisoners, assist merchant vessels in distress, and, indeed, any work that a Government steamer can be called upon to perform. Being completely equipped as a sloop of war, she can at any moment be put upon a war footing, and her armament will be supplied from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

Amongst the company present at the launch were the Earl Talbot and Lady Constance Talbot, Mr. Ingham, M.P., Mr. Cayley, M.P., Mr. Baldock, M.P., and Mrs. Baldock, Mrs. and the Misses Monk, Admiral Sir



FETE IN BRADLEY WOODS, DEVON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Samuel Pym, Admiral Scott, Mr. Barnard (Agent General for the Crown Colonies), Mr. Forster (late M.P. for Berwick), Sir William Davison, Col. Matheson, Sir George and Lady Carroll, &c.

The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Constance Talbot, who, with well-directed aim, flung the bottle, and its contents streamed over the bows; at the same moment the dog-shores were struck away, and the good ship *Victoria* glided gently and gracefully into the water. The helm was put to starboard, and answered with remarkable readiness and ease. She then swung round to the tide and was moored. The lines of the *Victoria* seem to the non-nautical eye perfect; her proportions beautiful; and, we have no doubt, when she is completed, has her engines and screw fitted, and is fully armed and equipped, she will prove herself, what she is designed to be, in all respects a crack man-of-war.

After the launch a party of some 300 ladies and gentlemen were entertained at a cold collation on the premises of the builders, over which Mr. George Frederick Young presided.

Lord John Russell, as Minister for the Colonies, had been invited; but the noble Lord expressed his regret that he was unable to attend.

The entertainment was a splendid one, and provided by Mr. Bathe, of the London Tavern; Mr. Higgs acting as toastmaster.

RURAL FETE IN BRADLEY WOODS, DEVON.

On Thursday and Friday (last week) the town of Newton Abbott was the scene of great excitement, from the great influx of visitors from all parts of the kingdom, to join in the Fête held in Bradley Woods (the property of the Rev. F. S. Wall), in aid of the funds of the Teignmouth and Dawlish Infirmary. The entertainment was projected by the mechanics of the engine-fitting department of the Newton Railway Station, in gratitude for the benefits they had derived from those institutions. The project was taken up with warmth by their worthy master, Mr. Gooch; and finally became patronised by the most distinguished names in the county. The preparations for the Fête were commenced on the previous Monday, when trees were planted through every street of the town; triumphal arches were erected; and a variety of tasteful arrangements made for the festivities.

On Thursday morning an excursion train arrived from Swindon, and their band, with appropriate banners, formed in procession, and marched through the town playing lively airs on the winding road to the "Warren"—a beautiful spot for such a purpose, of about twelve acres—completely surrounded by woods, and some of the most inviting scenery in Devon. The accompanying Sketch of the scene is from the Summer-house looking towards the river Teign, and shows the Fête in the distance.

It is gratifying to add that the Fête passed off as agreeably as could be anticipated, with a fair share to the funds of the institution. The Model department contained many excellent models; conspicuous among which were those of Mr. Bickel's oscillating marine engine; a beam-engine; a miniature engine (lever), with boiler, &c., under a glass-case; Miner Rags' portable engine; Bennett's engine, and Brunel's model of Windsor Castle. There was also a beautifully-finished model of Saltash-bridge exhibited in the flower-room. The engines were kept in motion by a five-horse-power portable engine in the rear of the building. The management of this department was ably carried out by Mr. Bulliwell.

Amongst the attractions were a Flower Show (admission free), archery, a quiet party, and excellent performances of instrumental and vocal music, by the 10th Hussars band, the brass band of Swindon, Torquay Choral Society, &c. In short, there were amusements of all tastes—from the last great marvels of science, the galvanic battery and electric telegraph, to the old-fashioned rustic sports, such as delighted our ancestors ages before intelligence was conveyed with the rapidity of thought. We should not omit to mention that to Mr. Meaden, the secretary, is especial praise due for his very efficient aid in getting up the Fête.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 8.—5th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Fire Insurance cease.
TUESDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt, 1212.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter.
THURSDAY, 12.—Erasmus died, 1536.
FRIDAY, 13.—Parliament held at Nottingham, 1334.
SATURDAY, 14.—Bastille destroyed, 1789.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 49	9 23	9 52	10 22	10 58	11 31	Tide
						0 2
						0 32
						0 58
						1 23
						1 48
						2 10
						2 30

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented HENRY VIII., preceded by AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The SPANISH DANCERS Every Evening; with, on Monday, MONEY. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE BUSY BODY. Buckstone's ADVENTURE with a POLISH PRINCESS Every Evening.

SIGNOR SACCO, having been much requested to exhibit the HEAD OF CHRIST, "Dio e la Verità deli' diti," has decided to exhibit this incomparable chef-d'œuvre to the Public, which is now open, at 207 and 209, REGENT-STREET.

ADAM AND EVE.—This great Original Work, by JOSEPH VAN LEBUS, is now on VIEW at 47, PALL-MALL, opposite Marlborough-house, from Eleven to Six daily.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The DIORAMA Illustrating Events of the WAR is now Exhibiting Daily at Three and Eight. The Lectures by Mr. Stoecker, Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Colossal Picture of SEBASTOPOL. Godfrey's unrivalled Band. Grand Spectacle of the Siege of Sebastopol, in which the various characters are represented by a party of our wounded soldiers from the Crimea. For full particulars see bills of the day.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL AND MOST INTERESTING MUSEUM, 4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.—Open (for Gentlemen only) daily, from half-past 11 till 5, and from 7 till 10. Admission, One Shilling.

MONTE'S LECTURES ON ANCIENT AND MODERN SCULPTURE.—The LAST of the SERIES, that was to be delivered on WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, in compliance with the express desire of the Subscribers, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, JULY the 11th.—Tickets to be had at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East.

GRAND ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square. Lectures "On the Genius of the Great Composers," by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, illustrated by Selections from their Works, performed by Mr. Edmund J. Chipp, Organist to the Institution, daily, at Three p.m. Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS will shortly close their twenty-first ANNUAL EXHIBITION, now open at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from nine till dark. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. R. H. Prince Albert, Patron.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, JULY 10, last Matinée Quartet No. 82, in F. Haydn; Duet in A. Op. 69, Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven; Quartet in E Minor, Op. 41, Mendelssohn; Air Varié Piano-forte, Mozart. A. Excitants: Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Platt. Pianist: C. Hall. Members are requested to bring their Tickets. Admission, 1s. for Visitors to be obtained at the usual places. J. ELGA, Director.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S FAREWELL ORATIONS.—The Committee of the London Temperance League have arranged for FOUR ORATIONS to be delivered in EXETER-HALL previous to Mr. Gough's departure for America—on MONDAY, the 16th; THURSDAY, the 19th; MONDAY, the 23rd; and MONDAY, the 30th JULY. The Doors open each evening at Seven o'clock.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for July, 1s., contains two large copperplate engravings of Romaine's Horse and Steam Cultivator and Fuller's Application of India-rubber, thirty woodcuts, and many articles on late inventions. REBERT, 68, Chancery-lane; Editor's office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's-inn fields.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ILLUSTRATIONS of the effect of RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES, daily, at 3.45 and 8.45. The Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the Transmission of Vocal and Instrumental Music, from Invariable Performers, through Solid Conductors, as delivered before her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Patron of the Institution. The Singing Mouse, daily. The Arctic Expedition by Jno. Barrow, Esq., with interesting relics of the Expedition of Sir John Franklin, daily; with all the other Exhibitions, Lectures, Dissolving Views of the late Battles, Diorama of Sam Slick, &c.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st days of AUGUST next.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN,
His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT,
President.—The Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke.
Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.
J. F. LEDHAM, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

HENRY RUSSELL has the pleasure to inform the Public that he will perform on one of COLLARD and COLLARD'S magnificent Semi-grand PIANOS at his forthcoming and at all future ENTERTAINMENTS.

Next week will be ready, bound in cloth, gilt,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXVI.—from JANUARY to JUNE, 1855—
Containing upwards of 600 SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS; including a large Number of Scenes of the War, from Original Sketches, by the Artists of this Journal, at the seat of operations, as well as by Naval and Military Correspondents.—Office, 198, Strand.

We have great pleasure in publicly tendering our thanks to Messrs. Petter and Galpin, Printers, of Playhouse-yard, for their exertions in electrotyping the Engravings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which enables us to supply the large extra demand for our Journal consequent on the Enlargement and Reduction of Price.
198, Strand, July 5, 1855.

* * The Engraved Title-page and Index to Vol. XXVI. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be given with the Number for next Week. Two Sheets. Price Fivepence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

"FORTUNE played false to valour." Such, in General Pelissier's phrase, is the solution of the fatal problem of the 18th; and, upon an examination of the despatches sent home by himself and by the now-departed hero whose later hours were embittered by the recollections of that day, such solution may be accepted. This—Lord Raglan's last fight—was eminently characterised by his "antique chivalry."

From the despatch of the French General it is clear that a single misconception on the part of General Meyran, at the beginning of the affair, paved the way for the series of disasters which followed. That gallant leader had been ordered to await a certain signal from his chief—a star rocket. Only too eager for the onset, the eyes of the fiery soldier saw, in a shell which exploded near the Lancaster Battery (the site whence Pelissier watched the fray), the signal which he desired, and he refused to believe himself in mistake. He rushed to the attack, assailed at a disadvantage, and fell, amid numbers of his brave men—as did General Brunet, who supported him. The terrible reception which the French were encountering made it evident to Lord Raglan that a diversion was the only thing to save them, and instead of abiding in safety the issue of the affair—as, according to arrangements, it is clear that he might have done (for the storming the Redan, which is commanded by the Malakoff, would have been useless unless the latter were reduced)—he sent our columns upon the Redan in order to relieve the French. The slaughter was fearful—and, indeed, so desperate an attack could scarcely have produced any other result. Regarded as a single operation, on the part of the English army, the affair cannot but be considered as deplorable; but, if we take a notter view of the field, and look at the armies of France and England as constituting one grand body, we may say that loss—ay, heavy loss—has been distributed among the ranks; but that the army did its duty, and its constituents and components valiantly supported each other, and the field was strewn with the corpses of brothers-in-arms who had died in the united discharge of duty.

England, too, had her laurel, bloodstained and barren as it was, that day. The daring exploit of Major-General Eyre and his men, who stormed a suburb, and maintained themselves there for seventeen hours, unaided, until night enabled them to evacuate what, from failures elsewhere, had become a useless acquisition, will not be forgotten in the annals of the siege.

The English army mourns its leader, and the despatch of the French General apprises us that in the ranks of our allies the fullest sympathy is shown for our loss. And the sentiment which General Pelissier attributes to his own men, may, we are assured, be taken as that of the English force, namely, that they have lost not one atom of courage or of hope, and that they are only eager for the day when they may make the enemy pay dearly for the carnage of the 18th of June. The changes in the command of our force are not calculated to diminish the confidence of our men, but the reverse. The fortunes of our arms will now be in a great measure entrusted to Indian Generals, of whom it is no light praise to say that they are worthy confederates of the African Generals of France. The name of Simpson is better known in Asia than in Europe; but we doubt not that many weeks will not have elapsed before the name of the gallant associate of Napier in the East will be a household word. Young blood is also coming up to the command, and we may trust that in a struggle which especially demands the fiery energy of youth—a struggle in which we have to rout those who are almost unrivalled behind walls and ramparts, and who eschew the field—we may derive from the aggressive spirit of our younger soldiers the advantages which it were less reasonable to expect from the cautious tactics of veterans. We are certain that the best part of the army will exult in the elevation of the "Indians," and that certain prejudices, of which too much has been heard in other times, have long since vanished. England has always been proud of her Asiatic heroes, and rejoices to see them again in the van of battle.

That the Baltic fleet is not idle, may be gathered from the various communications constantly received, though of the exact value of its operations—and even of their scene—we wait to be more precisely informed. Some of the statements forwarded home are contradictory, but the bombardment and destruction of Nystadt are certified. The fishing for, and capture of, numbers of infernal machines has afforded occupation to our sailors, and the process of rendering these inventions harmless is carried on in wholesale fashion. While alluding to this subject, it may be observed that the Government has decided upon not risking the large sum of money requisite for carrying out Lord Dundonald's annihilating invention. The people have not learned to repose so much confidence in administrative wisdom as at once to give up their belief that the gallant veteran's idea is a practical one, and it will be an annihilating day for others than foes abroad should another nation adopt Lord Dundonald's plan with success.

A spirited summary of the Viennese negotiations, and a yet more

spirited intimation to the Court of Austria, will be found in the speech with which the Emperor of the French opened the sitting of the Legislative Chambers on Monday last. The Emperor, abandoning the ordinary platitudes, and even the ordinary dignified hauteur, of speeches from the Throne, actually argues the case of the relative position of the Allies and the inactive Power. He, we are glad to say, indulges in none of that humiliating hesitation which was shown in our own Parliament as to the rightful position of France and England. He makes no question of the right of these countries to increase their demands upon Russia in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and the sacrifices already made. Sir James Graham will have new reason for speaking ill of France the next time he meets his constituents. This time he will do it decorously, and will call the Emperor by no uncivil names; but surely he will be lachrymose when apprising his supporters that we are allied with a Power which actually considers that the blood of thousands and the expenditure of millions enables us to ask more of those who caused that sacrifice than what we asked before firing a shot. Peelite ethics are sadly outraged in the Imperial address. But the Emperor proceeds to say that our propositions (free navigation of the Danube, a better constitution for the Principalities, guarantees for the Christian subjects of the Porte, and the limitation of the Russian fleet in the Euxine) may be called "magnanimous, from their disinterestedness," and few English readers but will agree with him. But, his Majesty adds, these propositions, approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and even by Russia, "evaporated" in the Conferences, and he observes, with caustic contempt, "we still wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, if the negotiations failed."

Apparently believing, from the disbanding of Austrian troops, and from certain other reasons, traditional and of the present day, that the "young and spirited" Monarch of Austria is still likely to keep the Allies waiting, the Emperor asks France for 140,000 men and £30,000,000 in money. And as England is inviting her youth to the battle-field by increasing the pay of the soldier in presence of the enemy, and as there is as much war-money ready for the service as the Government can desire, it is not improbable that Austria may not only discover that the Allies can do without her, but that certain troublesome "nationalities" may, ere long, make her regret that she has, treacherously, tried to do without the Allies.

The renewal last Sunday of the popular commotions in Hyde-park suggests a twofold inquiry—one with reference to the conduct of the police, and the other on the whole subject of what is called "Sabbath" legislation. Generally the police of the metropolis is a well-behaved and excellent body; but there are occasions—and this is one of them—in which injudicious orders given by their superiors lead to popular indignation on the one hand, and to the abuse of authority on the other. We gather, not only from the multitude of letters and communications which reach us, but from the statements before the police magistrate and the general concurrence of testimony, that the behaviour of the police on Sunday was violent in the extreme; that they goaded the public into opposition and ill-humour; and that, excited, perhaps, by the *esprit de corps*, as strong in policemen as it is in soldiers, they indiscriminately attacked every person, peaceable or not, who happened to come in their way, not always sparing the well-dressed and apparently respectable, but venting their fury in preference upon those whom they considered to belong to the "lower orders," and in numberless instances upon women and children. There were a great number of foreigners in the Park, drawn thither by curiosity, who were loud in their expression of wonder at the patience exhibited by the English multitude; and in the assertion of their opinion that similar outrages in any city of the Continent would have led to a sanguinary if not fatal collision, or a general insurrection of the people. Happily, such was not the case; but for this result the honour is due to the multitude, and by no means to the police; and we trust that a searching inquiry will be instituted by the Home-office into the conduct of every member of the force employed in the Park on Sunday last—from Mr. Commissioner Mayne, the prime cause of the evil, down to the lowest constable engaged in the task of breaking the peace, which it was his business to preserve. Had the Commissioner exhibited proper judgment or discretion, the display of feeling on the part of the crowd would have taken a good-humoured turn; and the Sunday would have escaped the degradation of assault and battery, and the effusion of blood. The feeling created against the police is not confined to those whom the wealthy sometimes call "the populace," but extends to all ranks and classes of the people. Let us hope that a better feeling may be speedily restored, and that no circumstances may occur to fan the existing embers of discontent into a blaze, which may be dangerous, and is certain to be disagreeable.

With regard to the question of "Sabbath" legislation, it is satisfactory to see that Lord Robert Grosvenor has had the good sense to withdraw his obnoxious bill. It is a pity that his Lordship and his coadjutors did not long ago yield to reason and justice what they have yielded at the eleventh hour to the overwhelming torrent of popular displeasure; but there is too much cause for satisfaction in the abandonment of the measure to permit of dissatisfaction with the manner in which it has been got rid of. It appears, however, that the popular mind is not wholly appeased; and that, seeing the effect of a determined resistance, an effort will be made to obtain the repeal of the vexatious Sunday Beer Bill, which was smuggled through the House last Session. Such a bill never could have been carried if the press and the public had not been so engrossed by the war as to have little or no attention to bestow upon any other subject. The promoters of the Sabbatarian movement—quite as zealous in their way as the advocates of the Maine Liquor Law, or any other piece of democratic tyranny—watched their opportunity, and stole the people's Sunday liberty when the watch-dogs of the press were asleep, or otherwise occupied. The repeal of that measure would restore the good feeling between the various classes of society which has lately been placed in jeopardy; though it would have been much better if the Act had never been passed. Let those who are still in favour of attempting to make people pious by Act of Parliament reflect upon the peculiar circumstances of this great metropolis;—a point which has never yet

been sufficiently taken into account. The restrictive legislation which might fall harmless or inoperative upon a small village or quiet country town, from the middle of which the green fields may be reached in five minutes, becomes oppressive when applied to the toiling people of such a mighty wilderness of bricks and mortar as London. The population of this great city and suburbs amounts to two millions and a half—a population greater than that of some of the kingdoms of Europe; not spread, as with them, over hundreds of thousands of square miles, but concentrated in one small spot. To the health and comfort of such a population air and exercise are as absolutely the necessities of life as meat and drink. And if air and exercise be conceded—and who will deny them—why not needful refreshment? We cannot legislate for London on the same footing as for Little Pedlington. The workers and toilers of the Little Pedlingtons of the provinces exist in totally different social circumstances. They can inhale fresh air any day and every day; they can sit at their doors on the Sunday without being deprived of it; not so the Londoner, who must travel to seek it, and can only find time and opportunity for such travel on one day of the week. But all legislation on the subject is worse than a mistake. It is a social crime which inflicts hardship and injury on unoffending millions; and, while it leaves liberty to the rich and powerful, presses with its whole weight upon the poor and the weak.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty received intelligence of the death of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, by telegraph, on Saturday last, about twelve o'clock. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove to Great Stanhope-street, to leave an autograph letter of condolence from the Queen, and to make inquiries after Lady Raglan and the family. In the course of the afternoon Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen.

On Tuesday his Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count de Flanders. In attendance on the King and the Princess were, Madame la Marquise d'Yve de Bay, Madame de Boyev, Colonel de Moerkerke, Captain Burnell, and Sir Robert Carswell. The King had quitted Ostend at six o'clock in the morning, crossed to Dover, travelled by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway to London, and on arriving, soon after two o'clock p.m., at the Bricklayers' Arms station, was there met by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was on his way from the same terminus to Earlswold, near Red-hill, to open the Asylum for Idiots. The King of the Belgians and the illustrious party accompanying his Majesty proceeded in four of the Queen's carriages from the station to Buckingham Palace, where they were received at the grand entrance by the Queen, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and the Duchess of Kent, and was attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Earl of Listowel, Lord in Waiting, Lord A. Paget, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, and Major-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, Comptroller of the King's Household in this country, attended his Majesty to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen and the King of the Belgians in the course of the afternoon. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Count de Flanders, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

On Wednesday the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count de Flanders, paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at their respective residences. His Majesty received visits at Buckingham Palace from the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Princess de Salerno. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, and the Count de Flanders, with the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Lady in Waiting to the Princess Charlotte, drove out in two open landaus and four. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Count de Flanders, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood.

On Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious visitors, drove out in the Parks, in open landaus and four.

JUVENILE BALL AT GLOUCESTER-HOUSE.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a juvenile ball on Friday night, at Gloucester-house. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, were present at the fête, which was also attended by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge. The general invitations were extended to about eighty of the leading members of the aristocracy with their youthful families. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received her visitors in the lower drawing-room, opening out of which was the ball-room, where a dais had been erected for her Majesty, with raised seats for the other members of the Royal family. The Queen arrived at half-past nine o'clock. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, and seven of the Royal children. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred wore the Highland costume. The other youthful members of the family were attired in unpretending costumes of exquisite taste.

Immediately after the arrival of the Queen, her Majesty was conducted to the ball-room, where many of the juvenile members of the aristocracy had the honour of being presented to the Sovereign. A quadrille was then formed, in which the elder Princes and Princesses of the Royal family took part. Some of the juvenile toilets were exquisitely beautiful. The children of the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Countess Howe, Viscountess Barrington, and Lady Carington were especially remarkable for their grace and beauty. Dancing was kept up till eleven o'clock, when an elegant supper was served to the company. Her Majesty took her departure shortly before midnight, but it was after one o'clock before the party had separated.

His Highness the Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte left town on Saturday last for Paris, to be present at the opening of the Senate on Monday.

The nuptials of the Lady Catherine Howard, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, and the Hon. Arthur Petre, second son of Lord and Lady Petre, took place on Wednesday, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square. The marriage of the Hon. Edward Stuart Wortley, eldest son of Lord Wharncliffe, and Lady Susan Lascelles, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harwood, was solemnised on the same day, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

LORD RAGLAN.—ORDER FROM THE HORSE GUARDS.

The following Order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

Horse Guards, July 4, 1855.

The General Commanding in Chief has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to express to the Army the deep regret with which her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the Army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honorable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her Army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest Commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During a long peace his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interest and welfare of the Army, shown by his kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the Army proceeding to the East: he never hesitated, he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life: by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground, or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.

In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their Commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss.

Her Majesty is confident that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.

By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commanding in Chief,

The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that General Pelissier had addressed the following despatch to the Minister of War:—

Crimea, July 3, 4 P.M.

The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 5.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 29	30.015	80.2	52.3	66.0	+ 4.5	84	E.N.E.	0.00
" 30	29.920	75.0	57.5	64.7	+ 3.0	77	E. & S.W.	0.00
July 1	30.126	75.0	52.0	62.4	+ 0.6	89	S.W.	0.00
" 2	30.167	75.3	58.5	64.5	+ 2.5	94	S.W.	0.00
" 3	30.147	76.5	57.8	65.2	+ 3.1	75	N.	0.00
" 4	30.070	75.2	59.4	64.9	+ 2.7	88	N.E.	0.11
" 5	30.060	77.0	42.2	58.5	— 3.8	87	N.E.	0.00

NOTE.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being 29.92, in. on June 30th; and the highest, 30.17 in., on July 2nd. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.058 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 63.7°—being 1.9° above its average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 38°—being the difference between the highest reading, on June 28th, and the lowest, on July 5th. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 22.1°.

The weather has been fine and hot during the week. Rain fell to the depth of one-tenth of an inch only, and this was partial.

For the month of June the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30.026 inches, and the range during the month 1.110 inches. The highest temperature of the air by day was 84° on the 6th, and the lowest by night was 36.8°: the range of temperature during the month was therefore 47.2°. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 69.5°, and of all the lowest by night was 47.8°: the mean daily range of temperature during the month was therefore 21.7°. The mean temperature of the air for the month was 56.9°, being 2.3° below its average value. The mean temperature of the dew point was 52.3°. The mean degree of humidity was 85 (complete saturation being represented by 100). And the fall of rain during the month was 0.7 inch.

Lewisham, July 6, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending last Saturday the births of 1732 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of whom 879 were boys, and 853 were girls. The number of deaths registered within the week was 1273: of whom 669 were males, and 604 females. In the twenty-sixth week of the ten preceding years the average number of deaths was 1023; this number increased in proportion to the increase of population becomes 1125—a number less than died by 148—thus indicating a high mortality as still prevalent. The number of deaths from diarrhoea in the last four weeks were 16, 17, 25, and 33 respectively, indicating a tendency to increase, though the numbers are still inconsiderable. The number of deaths this week exceed those in the preceding week by 198, but, as is usual in the last week of the quarter, a number of coroners' cases which have accumulated during previous weeks are returned.

THE GROSVENOR RIOTS.—The mob congregated before Marlborough-street Court on Tuesday having exhibited indications of renewing attacks on the Police-court and police, Mr. Hardwick gave directions for a body of constables to be in attendance in the garden at the back of the premises—a precaution which in all probability saved the neighbourhood from premeditated outrage. When the first batch of prisoners who were unable to pay their fines were being placed in the prison van, the gaoler (Welch) and his assistants were pelted with large stones, and would have been roughly handled but for the precautions that had been taken. The prison van, at a later period of the evening, was not brought in front, as usual, but taken into the mews at the back, and the prisoners delivered into it. The mob were excluded from the mews while this was going on, and were thus prevented from attempting a rescue, which it is believed was planned, and only defeated by the alteration in the arrangements, for which the mob were evidently not prepared. The mob, finding themselves baffled, rushed round to the front of the Court, and began to smash the windows. The police, who had not up to this time made their presence apparent, were formed into two bodies in the Court, and suddenly let out into the street by the two doors, and with strict injunctions not to use their truncheons. The sight of the police had a most ludicrous effect on the rioters, who dispersed in all directions, tumbling over each other, and blocking up some of the thoroughfares in their blind eagerness to get away. As soon as the police had retired to their old post, the mob returned, and committed various wanton acts of mischief, breaking more windows at the Police-court and in the adjacent houses. In the course of the afternoon information was brought to the Court that Lord R. Grosvenor's residence in Park-lane was besieged by a mob, and that an additional police force had been sent for to protect the place.

THE HYDE-PARK PRISONERS.—A dense crowd of persons assembled before the Police-court, Marlborough-street, at an early hour last Monday morning, to learn the result of the complaints against about seventy persons taken into custody on Sunday, in Hyde-park, for various offences and general disorderly conduct. When Mr. Hardwick, the sitting magistrate, made his appearance in the street, for the purpose of taking his seat on the bench, the mob began some to cheer and some to hoot. Several persons cried out "Act with justice!" and one person flung a stone, which, however, missed the magistrate, and struck a person near him. Mr. Hardwick having entered the court was in the act of passing one of the windows, when a stone was flung from the street, which broke a pane of glass, but did no further damage. Mr. Hardwick, who bore these attacks with unflinching temper, intimated to the inspector that if the persons outside persevered in their disorderly conduct he would procure the assistance of a sufficient civil force, and cause the street and avenues of the court to be cleared. A pause of three hours took place in consequence of the doubt which existed as to the Home-office allowing the charges to be heard at this court, power being vested in the Home-office of removing charges to Bow-street, to be heard there. This power has been several times exercised with reference to cases arising within the jurisdiction of this court, and always with great inconvenience to all parties—prosecutors, witnesses, and prisoners. About two o'clock a serious conflict happened between the police and the continually-increasing mob outside. A newly-macadamised road offered facilities to the mob to revenge themselves on the police, and of this they availed themselves when the information was conveyed to them that the prisoners were still locked up. The police drew their truncheons upon their assailants, and drove them back with tremendous force into the narrow streets and lanes in the neighbourhood of the court. The conflict was short, sharp, and decisive. The police were the victors; and after a short time succeeded in conveying several of their opponents to Vine-street station, to be added to the number with whom the magistrate had to deal. An additional body of police then made their appearance in front of the court, and began to clear away the mob that had assembled, when they were received with yells, groans, and other marks of disapprobation. The police freely used their truncheons, and at last drove the people back, and after that allowed none to remain in front of the court. Another long delay again took place, during which time several communications between the Treasury and the magistrate took place, while on the outside of the court the crowd again began to collect, but were again dispersed by the police. Throughout the whole day a continual series of conflicts was kept up between the police and the crowd. After a good deal of discussion between Mr. Hardwick and Mr. Ballantine, who appeared on behalf of a number of the prisoners, they were nearly all allowed to go out on their own recognizances to appear next day. On Tuesday the cases were resumed. The offences were thus stated: eleven for being rioters; twenty-one for throwing stones; ten for assaults upon the police; five for being riotous and obstructing the police; three for attempting to pick pockets. The other prisoners were unconditionally discharged at a late hour on Tuesday night. Mr. Clarkson, on the part of the Government, intimated the withdrawal of the charges against persons charged simply with riot. The others were dealt with simply as police cases. Preston, the first prisoner, a gentlemanly young man, was charged with throwing a stone at the police, which he denied. The magistrate sentenced him to a fine of ten shillings or a week's imprisonment. This was a sample of the whole of the cases, all of which were visited with similar punishment. Some of the prisoners acknowledged the charges against them, but pleaded the great excitement.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

CHOLERA has swept off another victim, the noblest yet, from our band of heroes in the Crimea. Not in the battle-field, where with a calm indifference to danger, remarkable even among the daring men who surrounded him, he ever seemed to ignore the very idea of peril—not in his own English home, surrounded by the relatives who were wont to look up to him as among the noblest of even their line—but pressed upon by the consciousness of infinite responsibility, by the sense of recent failure, his last moments saddened by the memory of old companions so lately swept away in battle, or by disease, within the walls of a Tartar homestead, with staff officers and aide-de-camps striving to catch the last words of command from his closing lips, Lord Raglan has passed away. Always hopeful and high-spirited, even when things looked blackest, disease had hitherto fled from the brave old man, but the failure of the 18th seems to have wrought a change in his demeanour. The *Times* Special Correspondent tells us that one result of that day was that "Lord Raglan became less sanguine and more perturbed than he has been for some time past." Then sickness fell upon him, and after a deceitful rally, which gave false hopes of his recovery, he sank beneath it. There is an end now of criticism on his qualities as a General, and to discussions as to how far he fell short of being a Marlborough or a Wellington. We remember him now only as one who, in high position, made himself universally loved; as one who, in the words used by Lord Granville in the House of Lords on Tuesday, "enjoyed not only an English but a European reputation as one of the bravest and gentlest—one of the most chivalrous, and one of the best men who ever sacrificed his life in his country's cause."

We heard a good deal last year of certain explosive machines, invented, it was said, by the celebrated Professor Jacobi, which had been, or were to be, laid down in the different channels which lead to the fortifications of Cronstadt and Sveaborg. The British mind, so "practical," is not prone to believe in scientific inventions for warlike purposes, more especially if the inventor is a mere *savant*—a professor—not a Lieutenant of Artillery or a Captain of Engineers; so these tales were usually pooh-poohed in a very magnificent style. However, the existence of these sub-aqueous engines of destruction was proved to be a fact by one of our steamers, which had approached nearer than usual to the walls of Cronstadt on a reconnoitring expedition, running over and exploding two of them. No serious mischief was done, though the shock must have been pretty severe, as a good deal of crockery was broken, and cannon-shot were jerked out of their racks. Apparently these infernal machines were too small to have any serious effect on so solid a mass as the hull of a large ship; but if hereafter they are constructed, as they easily may be, three or four times larger, the ship that runs over one may not escape so easily as the *Merlin* did. They have certainly been used without stint, for the boats of the fleet which have been set to work at dredging for them have fished up upwards of seventy. One of these exploded on the quarter-deck of the *Exmouth*, in the very midst of a group of officers, including Admiral Seymour, who were examining it. By a wonderful piece of good fortune none were killed, though most were more or less severely injured. It is said that the cause of the explosion was that Admiral Seymour, perceiving a suspicious-looking knob on one side of the machine, said, "I shouldn't wonder if that was the lock of it," tapping at the same time that part with his cane. So it was: the lock was rather easier than that of a ship's musket, so the apparatus exploded, very nearly blowing the Admiral's head off. If true, this specimen of marine recklessness nearly equals that of Captain Lushington's sailors before Sebastopol, who would persist in jumping upon the ramparts of their batteries to watch where their shot went.

One might fancy that the glorious weather we have enjoyed for the last ten days would be destruction to the theatres. Certainly, if a man were compelled to shut himself up, confined and squeezed on a particularly uncomfortable seat, in an atmosphere redolent of gas and the breathing of a thousand or two perspiring Christians, during four hours of a bright, warm, summer evening, he would look upon it as a piece of tyranny which no enjoyment offered to his eyes or ears would compensate for. Being free to do as he likes, he thinks otherwise, pays his money, and crowds the Opera and most of the theatres. Covent Garden is well filled nightly; and, in spite of the drain of a most expensive company, even more so, I believe, than that of last year, it is understood that the management is doing well. As for the cheap opera at Drury Lane, the house is crammed every night. It had need to be so, indeed, if it is to pay at all, considering the unprecedented lowness of the prices. Of course, with a shilling pit and a sixpenny gallery, there must be many things wanting to make this a first-rate Opera. That "can't be done at the money;" but it is not too much to say that we never have had in England any musical entertainment nearly so good even at double the cost. Madame Gassier is the great hit of the company, and is, indeed, a most charming singer. Her *Rosina*, in the "Barbire," was almost perfection. At the Olympic the "School for Scandal" has been played on two benefit nights, to enable Mr. Wiggin to show—which he did most successfully—that which few of the present generation of playgoers have seen—namely, how the part of Joseph Surface ought to be played. The audiences at the Adelphi seem to forget (how on earth do they manage it?) that it is hot in that not roomy theatre. Astley's is the most successful of the transportines. What may be called an "Allied Drama"—England and France in the days of chivalry, with its exciting list of *dramatis personæ*—first Brigand, second and third ditto, first Traveller, Henry VIII., Francis I., &c., is a very deserved success. Generally, I like the play better than the scenes in the arena; but the exceeding gracefulness of a lady who calls herself Mlle. Caroline almost makes me alter my opinion. Her attitudes are really beautiful, and quite equal to those of the very best female equestrians who ever exhibited themselves in the Champs Elysées, at Franconi's or the Hippodrome.

MARLBOROUGH SAVINGS-BANK.—The year's accounts just made up show a decrease in the past year's deposits, but an increase in the number of accounts. Thus, on July 5, 1854, there were 23,697 open deposit accounts, and £351,643 invested; July 5, 1855, accounts, 23,763; invested, £349,885.

BATTERSEA-PARK AND CHELSEA-BRIDGE.—The park is now enclosed all round, except on the east side. Chelsea-bridge is likely to be completed by the end of the present year. The works have been subject to extraordinary delay, but are now in rapid progress.

CONSIDERABLE ANNOYANCE has been caused in Mincing-lane and its neighbourhood by the hesitation, and, indeed, refusal, of the Post-office authorities to grant merchants and brokers licence to use the stamp upon their "circulars," upon payment of the fee of 6s. demanded by the recent regulations.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. Willes, of the Home Circuit, was sworn in as one of her Majesty's Judges, on Tuesday, in the room of Mr. Justice Maule, retired, before the Lord Chancellor, at the House of Lords, in his private room. The new Judge had the reputation of being one of the ablest and soundest lawyers at the English bar. He is the son of the late Dr. Willes, of Cork, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Willes will be the second Irishman who, within the last few years, has been elevated to the English Bench, the other being Mr. Baron Martin, son-in-law of Chief Baron Pollock.

SANATORY IMPROVEMENTS.—Orders have been issued by the Board of Health to the Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolitan District to construct an extensive range of earthenware drains throughout various overcrowded parts of the east end of London. The workmen have already commenced extensive operations in New and Old Nicholl-street, Bethnal-green, Turk-street, Virginia-row, Teap-street, Waterloo-town, and other places, where the poor inhabitants have hitherto been without drainage, although heavy sewer rates have been rigorously exacted for many years.

ROBBERY OF PLATE AT SIR FREDERICK THESIGER'S, M.P.—A robbery of plate took place this week at the residence of Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P., No. 1, Bryanston-square, Marylebone, consisting of 29 silver table-spoons, 19 silver dessert table-spoons, 20 table dessert-forks, &c.—crest, a dove with an olive branch.



THE BURNING OF KERTCH.—SKETCHED FROM THE DECK OF THE TRANSPORT "TRENT."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



PART OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MAMELON.

THE INTERIOR OF THE MAMELON ON THE 9th OF JUNE.

THE above Sketch of the interior of the Russian battery as it appeared on the day after the desperate battle in which it was taken by the French is from the pencil of an officer who visited the place during the brief armistice which took place on that day. In the following letter he describes what he saw:—

In order that the thousands who see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be better able to form an idea of the struggle in which the army before Sebastopol is engaged, I send you a rough sketch representing part of the interior of the Mamelon, stormed and taken by our gallant allies the French, on the evening of the 7th of June. I drew each figure and object as it really appeared on the morning of the 9th inst., at the moment a flag of truce was hoisted for the purpose of burying the dead, and before anything had been moved, or the crowd as is usual on these occasions assembled.

On the parapet I have tried to represent the body of a young sergeant of the 6th Regiment of the Line, shot through the head, and firmly retaining in death his grasp of a small tricolor flag with which he had encouraged and led on his comrades. In the centre the bodies of one Lieutenant and six privates of the 6th Regiment; on the right, holding on the top of a gabion, a private of the 50th Regiment, shot in the act of scaling the parapet. In the foreground, a Zouave prostrate on the body of his fallen foe, two Chasseurs de Vincennes, three soldiers of the 7th Regiment, and five Russians, in a mass together, shot and bayoneted; a corporal of the 50th, with a "Croix d'Honneur" on his breast, close to which he had received his death wound. And on the left of the sketch, a Chasseur Indigène, with two bayonet wounds in his breast; and two French soldiers crushed by rocks hurled down upon them by the enemy in his stubborn resistance; a dismounted and spiked Russian gun, Russian and French soldiers' caps, muskets and bayonets, spades, pickaxes, round-shot, fragments of shell, and grape-shot.

THE BURNING OF KERTCH.

THE latest news from Kertch is that the town was completely destroyed by fire on the 14th ult. When the Allies first took possession of the place a number of magazines and other buildings belonging to the Russian Government were burned; but there was no intention to destroy the dwellings of the inhabitants, although many of these had been greatly injured by the soldiery. The following is a description of the place as it appeared a few days after the Russians had fled:—

As we approached the town long columns of grey smoke were visible rising from the corn-stores, and working parties could be made out on shore engaged in removing various articles which could be turned to the account of the Allies. The Austrian flag floated before one house, probably that of the Imperial Consul; but the more significant standards of France and England were waving at either end of the quay, and flattered from numerous boats glancing over the water. Explosions now and then shook the air from distant parts of the town, where the Government buildings were in course of being levelled. The quays were guarded by a few sailors with drawn cutlasses, stationed here and there, and with difficulty holding their own against refractory merchantmen. In every direction, wherever the eye turned, up or down the streets, men could be seen hurrying away with bundles under their arms, with furniture on their backs, or staggering under the influence of drink and bedding down to the line of boats which were lying at the sea wall, laden to the thwarts with plunder. This kind of work is called "looting," from our Indian reminiscences. The fate of nearly

every house of good condition was soon apparent. The windows were broken, the doors smashed open, and men went in and out like bees in a hive. All the smaller and more valuable articles had been removed, either by the Turks or by the Tartars; but big arm-chairs, pictures of the Saints with metallic glories round their heads, large feather beds, card-tables, and books in unknown tongues and type, seemed to possess a strange infatuation for Jack, and to move him as irresistibly as horseflesh. There were plenty of Tartars in the streets, dressed in black sheepskin cap or white turban, with handsome jackets, and wide breeches of dark silk or fine stuff, and gaudy sashes round their waists. These fellows are of the true Calmuck type—with bullet head, forehead villainously low; dark, piggyish, roguish, twinkling eyes; obtuse obstinate noses, straight lips, and globular chin. Unlike most people, they improve in looks as they grow old; for their beards, which only attain amplitude in age, then give a grizzly dignity and patriarchal air to their faces. Groups of men, in long lank frock-coats, long waistcoats, trousers tucked into their boots, or falling down over slipshod feet, sat on the doorsteps, in aspect and attire the very image of a congregation of seedy Puseyites, if such a thing could be imagined. Most of these men wore caps instead of hats, their clothing was of sober snuffy hues, to match their faces, which were sombre, and dirty, and fallow. Their looks were dejected and

miserable, and as an Englishman or a Frenchman came near they made haste to rise and salute his mightiness with uncovered hat and obsequious noddings and gesticulations. These were the remnants of the Russian population; but there were among them Jews, who might have stepped on any stage amid rounds of applause, in garb and face and aspect so truly *Shylock*-like were they—cringing, wily, and spiteful, as though they had just been kicked across the Rialto; and there was also a sprinkling of Armenians and Greeks; they were all lean and unhappy alike, and very sorry specimens of Muscovite bourgeoisie. Tartar women, scantily covered, were washing clothes in the sea, like tamed Hecates—withered, angular, squalid, and ugly in face and form. The Russian fair, not much more tastefully clad, might be seen flitting about with an air of awkward coquetry, mingled with apprehension and dislike of the intruders, their heads covered with shawls, and their bodies with bright Manchester patterns. The boys, like boys all over the world, were merry and mischievous. They hung out of the rigging of the vessels near, pelted the street dogs, "chevied" the cats and pigeons, and rioted in the gutted houses and amid the open storehouses in the highest possible spirits, or fed ravenously on dried fish and "goodies" of various kinds, which they picked up in old drawers and boxes in the houses torn open by the "looters." The houses were well supplied with poultry; nor were pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, and other domestic animals, deficient. Each mansion was complete in itself; they were like those in the older streets of Boulogne, and the interiors were furnished somewhat in the same fashion—plenty of mirrors, and hard, inflexible, highly-varnished, unsubstantial furniture, no carpets, lots of windows (doubled, by-the-by, to keep out the cold) and doors, and long corridors; the windows and doors were, however, handsomely mounted with brasswork; and locks, bolts, and hinges, of great solidity, of the same metal, were exclusively used in the better rooms. The Russian stove, as a matter of course, was found in each apartment. Spacious vaults underneath the houses were often used as storehouses for corn, and the piles of empty and broken bottles marked the locality of the wine-cellar. Icehouses were attached to many residences, and their contents were very welcome to the ships. The Government officers and employés of all kinds seemed to have lived along the waterside, but from that line of houses several fine wide long streets strike off at right angles towards the country. The market-place is a large piece of ground of an oval shape, surrounded by a piazza and shops and magazines of an inferior class. Most of them were shut and fastened up, but butchers displayed some good English-looking beef; and the sounds of English revelry were very distinct from the interior of a wine-shop at the end of an arcade, where some sailors were drinking Russian champagne at 3s. a bottle and smoking cheap and nasty cigars of native manufacture.

The sketch on page 8 represents the burning of the Government buildings, stores, &c., as seen from the deck of the *Trent*.



"THE SIDON" STEAMER SHELLING KERTCH.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF RUSSIA.—I never knew of more than six in St. Petersburg; three in Russian, two in German, and one in French. The Russian are the *Police Gazette*, filled with official announcements and trading advertisements; the *Invalid*, a naval and military journal, formerly edited by Baron Korff; and the *Northern Bee*, which enjoys a certain reputation for the violence with which it attacks whatever is offensive to the law of authority; its editor was Mr. Bulgarin. The French *Journal de St. Petersburg* usually contains, besides the ordinary official statements of promotions, &c., a few meagre extracts from English, French, and German papers; it consists of a small sheet of four pages, not much larger than the *London Gazette*, with occasionally an extra half-sheet when circumstances permit. Of the two German *Zeitung*s, I know nothing further than that one is published under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.—*Notes of a Nine Years' Residence in Russia.*

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20, 1855.

ON the sides of a pleasant town overlooking the Black Sea, at no great distance from the mouth of the Bosphorus, the Camp of the Turkish Contingent, under General Vivian's command, has been pitched. Rows of white and glistening tents extend in sharp and dazzling lines in the midst of a green landscape. Stray patches of barley grow scantily upon a somewhat parched and arid ground. A Turkish village, with its little minaret darting out of a grove of trees, nestles in a quiet nook; and pretty woods of oak afford shelter to the horses of officers and sutlers, after they have braved the noontide heat and the fierce rays of a perpendicular sun.

The Camp of the Turkish Contingent is six miles distant from Buyukdere, and about fifteen miles distant from Constantinople. I reached the last-named capital without accident by the good ship *Thalor*, and found but little change in the outward aspect of the place. A few large buildings of a modern shape appear to me to have been erected during my three months' absence. I did not recollect, at least, the presence of a finished building of modern French aspect and mongrel architecture amongst the groves of the old Seraglio. The striped walls of St. Sophia overlook this new edifice, and give it a dwarfish appearance. The minarets of Sultana Achmet, deprived of their conic summit by the gale of the 14th November, shone melancholy by the side of the ornamented dome; the deep blue water of the Bosphorus rushed calmly, though rapidly, by, and innumerable caiques gracefully glide, as of old, upon the placid surface.

A change appeared to have been made in the Golden Horn, where, instead of confused masses of shipping lying in picturesque groups, and swinging in the changing eddies, long rows of vessels are anchored stern and stern, gaining security for themselves, and leaving room for new comers. The persevering efforts of Admiral Grey and Captain Powell are doubtless the cause of this change.

From the Golden Horn to Buyukdere, in a pair-oared caique, is a journey which is performed by most of those who visit Constantinople. The caiques, as usual, quarrel for an extra fare, as London cabmen do; but I landed at Buyukdere in safety. General Vivian's quarters there are beautifully situated in a palace overlooking Beicos Bay. His presence is fenced round by the numerous protections usual amongst Eastern nations. There were double sentries everywhere; much clattering of flint-locks as I went in; and curiosity insatiable apparently, since it seems not yet to have been satisfied by our eighteen months' occupation.

Horses kindly lent to my companion and myself—for who will travel in these wild countries without a companion?—were soon put in requisition for a ride to Camp, and we found ourselves leaving the wide palaced quays of Buyukdere for the narrower and less agreeable thoroughfares of the interior. I have often endeavoured to entertain you with accounts of the streets of Oriental towns, with their strangely-rutted pavements and dangerous holes; their tumble-down and rotten houses, whose eaves perpetually overhang and prevent the sun from entering and purifying the atmosphere. I have, however, seldom followed tracks so dark or dirty as those which led from the fair water-front of Buyukdere to the interior. The main street is a watercourse, across which our horses pattered; and we found ourselves presently in the centre of a chestnut grove, beneath whose overhanging boughs lay the painted tombs of many a faithful Mussulman, whilst at no great distance stood a small mosque or khan, where some Turks were basking in the shade, with their chibouques and coffee, or solemnly recumbent, indulging in the fragrant marghilé. Has it never struck you how frequently the lounging and lazy Turk is the subject of description? Where is the population which works, for so much of it is seen idling that you might count the remainder? The answer is, these lazy folks work sometimes. They have their short spells of labour, like other people, only they are very short indeed. But after all, what we remark in the Turks we may find in the Christians. The former idle and seem to be proud of it; the latter idle and say it is some saint's day. Betwixt the two, however, the country languishes. Will it perish to revive again? These are burning questions which will not bear discussion at present.

We had been informed that the road to Camp was a bad one, though daily improving under the care and arduous labours of the engineers, but we were scarcely prepared for one so full of accidents as this was. We could see as we first entered it the painful efforts of a body of Turkish artillery to surmount the obvious difficulties which they had to meet. The tail of the little column had not entered very difficult ground as we passed by it, but the overloaded packhorses, toiling under a hot sun, seemed to give no promise of lively exertion. Here and there, indeed, parties of them sat down to smoke their chibouques under the shade of a projecting rock or shrub, covering their brown and weather-beaten faces with their pocket-handkerchiefs. As we proceeded further we saw a detachment of artillery at a dead stand. The six horses harnessed to a gun were panting and exhausted, the gun itself was kept from rolling down by large stones, and there were several more chances in favour of a retrograde movement than there were for a forward one. The officer of the detachment, a fat and mustachioed fellow, was removing with a handkerchief from his face the profuse perspiration caused by his exertions. He went round amongst his men, giving them some words of explanation, and then suddenly setting up a shout which was joined in every key by the men around him, they frightened the wretched horses into a momentary and desperate state of activity, which expended itself after the gun had proceeded six yards. Our horses, unaccustomed to this noise, which we were also unprepared for, gave unmistakable signs of their alarm by starting off, and jumping over all manner of obstacles without stopping until the object of their terror had been left far behind them. As we advanced, more symptoms of the badness of the roads were visible, and an ammunition-wagon had evidently rolled off the road with horses and drivers together. It did not appear that any one had been hurt, fortunately. The horses were quietly standing by, and the men, who had perhaps made an ineffectual attempt to improve their position, had given up all idea of removing, and sat quietly by the horses. This specimen of the toil and danger attending the movement of artillery to Camp proved to my satisfaction that, in a hilly country with bad roads, it is difficult to move artillery at a greater speed than three miles per diem.

It was a beautiful vale along the sides of which the Turkish artillery was toiling. Long ridges jutted out into the hollows, and gave the scene a pleasing freshness by their verdure. Here a mound of blue and friable clay appeared to crop out a yellow and more tenacious soil, whilst, in places, hard and confused masses of red stone glistened in the sunshine and announced the presence of iron in large quantities. The little streams in the bottom had deposits like chalybeate springs, in the midst of which yellow streaks, announcing copper, were also visible. In truth, the country is neither more nor less than a grand mineral dépôt. The Turks, however, are averse to conceding rights of mining to foreigners, and the result is, that their mineral treasures are unused. A little copper is extracted at Buyukdere, and that is all. From the summit of the hills the most noble view extended over the undulating ground overhanging the Bosphorus, whose winding course could be traced for miles, bearing on its limpid current the giant steamer of the West, the graceful caique of the East. On the other side the country opened out, and was dotted with the tents of the Contingent, who, to the number of about 4000, had already encamped in the vicinity of the Black Sea. A short ride took us to the Camp, which we were enabled to visit at leisure. Some of the officers had already installed themselves in a style of Indian splendour.

Double tents, with flies to keep out the sun, the ground internally excavated, were not uncommon. Hens cackled round one of them, and, with a Maltese goat which grazed close by, gave promise, at least, of a tolerable breakfast. Little bins, labelled St. Julien, Chambertin, Meursault, adorned one at least of the tents, and proved that, if camp life were tedious, leisure hours might be whiled away in the enjoyment of luxuries. With some exceptions, there was considerable confidence felt and expressed by the officers as to the *avenir* of the Turkish Contingent; and one sanguine Major was heard to say, with a boastful intonation not unknown in the Sister Isle, that he loved the Turks—thought much of them—and that he was confident, Sir, he could change even their religion, if he liked, in a week. Without joining in the sanguine hopes of the rollicking Major, it was evident that the men placed under the command of General Vivian were old soldiers, and that, if our Englishmen could but understand one word they said, the most perfect friendship and cordiality would exist between them. On parade, however, it was obvious that, at first, considerable obstacles must be got over. The interpreter could not give the British word of command its equivalent signification in Turkish; and, when the simple operation of "left shoulder forward" was to be performed, the result did not answer expectation, although vigorous endeavours had been made by a few shouts, much telegraphic motion of the arms, hands, and legs, to obtain the desired result. All these inconveniences may, however, be overcome, but it will require great care and not a little prudence to obtain a satisfactory result. Much, no doubt, may be expected from regular pay, food, and clothing—attentions to which the Turkish soldiers are by no means accustomed. The siege of Silistria has shown how well the Ottoman will fight when led by British officers. These troops will fight when they are brought face to face with the enemy. But the real difficulty lies not there, but in bringing Turks to obedience of daily orders issued by men whom they have not hitherto been accustomed to reverence.

In the cool of the evening we returned from our journey to the Camp of the Contingent. The air was cool, and rippled the waters of the Bosphorus. Innumerable fireflies darted about the hedges; and it was by the light of these microscopic jack-o'-lanterns, and the glimmering of the stars, that we re-entered Buyukdere.

Black Sea.—On board the *Oscar*, June 22, 1855.

ON board the *Oscar*, under the kindly care of Captain Thatcher, we glided along the smooth and crystalline waters of the Black Sea to the anchorage of Khoslov. Opening on the Asiatic coast, and peeping into the Black Sea, Khoslov is a place of no size, inhabited by a few families living in wooden huts. It is important, however, as a summer coaling dépôt for the fleet, and its site is marked by large whitewashed rocks, which alone point out the anchorage. Here lay, as we arrived, our old friend the *Trent*, commanded by a new Captain. A coal-jetty, with numerous "shoots," indicated that the object of our voyage was fuel. A new house of lath and plaster towered over the hovels of the miners, and was evidently the abode of our authorities at Khoslov. We landed on as fair a piece of sandy beach as may be well imagined, and proceeded at once to visit the vale, at the mouth of which the village stands. The houses are embayed in the opening formed by beautifully-varied hills, wooded to their base in all the luxuriance of Asiatic vegetation. Beech, birch, and gaudy underwood are the staple product of the hills; and in the midst of the precipices crop out patches of a dark purple-black colour, which prove the existence of coal deposits. Mines are open everywhere in the base of the hills. There is no sinking of shafts to unutterable depths—none of the difficulties of ventilation commonly fatal in English collieries. The action which threw up these rocks to their present position placed the veins of coal in an oblique position, so that no more trouble is required than to begin on the hill-side, and follow the mineral where it leads. A mixed population of Croats (brought from the neighbourhood of Trieste), labourers from Constantinople, and puny-looking Turks in white turbans blackened by the glittering powder of the coal, live in the huts of Khoslov. A tramroad, built by us, takes the coal to the shore, and it is put on board our ships for 24s. a ton, of which the Sultan takes 10s. as royalty. Here, as in most of the Sultan's dominions, at no great distance from Khoslov, is a Pacha, who governs the district of Heraclea. His subjects are few, and poor; for the Pacha, paternally and despotically, superintends their labours. He is so kind to them that he insists on coming every month to the English authorities at Khoslov, where he draws their monthly salaries for them. There are shrewd suspicions that the poor people would rather draw their pay themselves, and the offer has been made individually to them to do so; but it has been received with such marked symptoms of consternation that it has not been renewed. It is suspected that the people prefer being robbed of part of their pay by the Pachas to not receiving any. "By the grace of Allah," doubtless says the Pacha to his people, "I will draw your money from the perfidious Giaours, and shall receive it in pleasant coins of silver. I shall, however, not give you that metal which has been contaminated by the touch of the infidel, but shall pay you in smart little bank-notes of Asia, which, by the grace of Allah, and for this occasion only, will be changeable in silver piasters at a loss of seven per cent instead of five, which is more usual." So by the aid of the Prophet and his own ingenuity does the Pacha enrich himself and impoverish his people.

The vale of Khoslov is beautifully wooded, but thinly inhabited. On the summits which overhang it are small and rare patches of corn cultivation. Lazy buffaloes loll in the mud of the stream which flows through the bottom, and thrive there, slushing their wet sides to chase the summer flies, and rolling their dark eyes upon the stranger who intrudes upon their privacy. Such is Khoslov as I saw it. Beware how you confound it with Heraclea, which is sixteen miles distant, where there are no mines, but many picturesque ruins, in which antiquarians may yet reap a plentiful harvest.

Since the affair of the 18th ult., of which an ample account will be found in another part of this week's publication, "nothing of importance," to use the Russian Commander's phrase, "has occurred before Sebastopol." The recent repulse does not appear to have had any effect on the spirits of the besiegers, who are said to be as "all full of confidence, and as certain as ever of the speedy fall of Sebastopol." The French troops were allowed a few days' rest after the repulse, but had not suspended their works. They were pushing forward their approaches to the Malakoff Tower, so as to be exposed as little as possible to the fire of the enemy when the grand assault takes place. A strong battery of 30 guns has been erected on the point of Carening Bay, with a view to keep off the Russian men-of-war which inflicted so much loss on the 18th. An order of the day, issued by the French General, has changed the names of the White Works and Mamelon Vert: the latter being called the Brancione Redoubt, and the former the Lavarande Redoubt, from the names of the two brave Generals who were killed in them respectively.

The Russians on their side have erected a lunette, between the Central Bastion and the South Fort, and make attacks on the flank of the Allies nearly every night, by which proceeding operations in the trenches have become a service of great difficulty. The Russian forces which have been concentrated in Nikoloff, and the detachments which have been sent by way of Perekop to Simpheropol, and the high ground about Kamischli and McKensie, have caused the Allies to refrain from any demonstration on the right bank of the Tchernaya. An important movement has, however, taken place in the position of a portion of the Allied army. General Bosquet, who, on the orders of General Pelissier, had gone on the 16th, two days before the late attack, to take the command of the troops encamped on the Tchernaya, received notice on the 21st to ascend to the high ground, where he is once more charged with the important attacks on

the right. Omer Pacha and the Sardinian army, who had advanced in the direction of Ain-Tador, in going up the valley of the Tchoulou, to the north of the Tchernaya, have fallen back likewise; the Turks are to occupy Baladar, and General della Marmora will with his troops unite, by Tchorgoun, their left to the right of the French divisions encamped on the left bank of the Tchernaya, two leagues in advance of Balacelava.

The condition of the defenders of Sebastopol is described as being exceedingly disastrous. According to the accounts of the prisoners who have arrived at Constantinople, there are at this moment 15,000 wounded in the place, and owing to their being so closely invested they cannot be sent away. Cholera is also making terrible ravages among them. The head physician in Sebastopol says, in a letter written from that city:—

Never in the annals of science have such ghastly wounds been seen as those which were caused by the thousands of 65 lb. cannon-balls and 200 lb. shells which were showered upon us in the bombardment, which commenced on the 9th of April. 300 amputations took place besides numerous other minor operations on the first day; and a large ball-room, in which ten surgeons were constantly employed in applying bandages, was filled with wounded four times in succession.

Letters from Eupatoria announce that it was expected the Russians intended to attack that place, but measures have been taken to repulse the enemy, and it is safe. It is rumoured that a corps of 30,000 men has arrived at Perekop to reinforce the Russian army. Since we occupy the Tchernaya it is not possible for that corps to open a way for themselves as far as Sebastopol. As to the corps of Liprandi, no movement of his indicates his intention to assume the offensive. General Bosquet is closely observing, and prepared to resist, and perhaps to attack him should the occasion present itself.

There is nothing new from the Sea of Azoff. On the 18th ult. the English steamer *Ripon* arrived at Constantinople with 253 inhabitants of Kerch, including men, women, old persons, and children. This part of the population of Kerch have been quartered at the English Admiralty. Haziz Pacha has offered a khan to lodge them. The expense of their subsistence is provisionally at the charge of the English Government.

A letter from Vienna of the 30th ult., in the *German Journal* of Frankfurt, says:—

The last letters from the Crimea speak of the probability of an expedition of the fleets against Odessa—an important squadron was, in fact, already preparing to quit the Allied fleets before Sebastopol, and troops estimated at 30,000 men had embarked in it. The besieging army had not, however, been inconvenienced by their departure, as it had received reinforcements. According to the statement of deserters, the losses of the Russians in the affair of the 18th were enormous, and the garrison contemplated a renewal of the attack with terror.

A report by General Pelissier, regarding the attack on the 18th, appears in the *Monitor* of Wednesday. He states that the check was attributable to causes which were too long to be mentioned in a telegraphic message, and that the principal cause was want of combination in the attack. He is of opinion that, notwithstanding the great difficulties of the ground, the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and the knowledge of our plans possessed by the Russians and their state of preparation to meet and resist them, had the attack been general and instantaneous along the whole of the line, and had there been "suddenness and ensemble" in the efforts of the troops, the object would have been attained. The following despatch from General Eyre gives some additional particulars relating to the melancholy affair:—

Camp before Sebastopol, June 19, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B., commanding the division, that, agreeably to his instructions, I moved off yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock a.m., with my brigade, consisting of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th, and 44th Regiments—total strength about 2000 bayonets—and proceeded down the ravine on our left, by the French Picket-house, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and of making a demonstration on that side.

In attacking the first of these ambuscades we were anticipated by the French, who cleverly took them on their left flank as we advanced in front, and made several prisoners. Beyond this the French had no instructions to co-operate with us. I, therefore, immediately pushed on an advanced guard, under Major Fielden, 44th Regiment, composed of marksmen from each regiment, supporting it on the right by the 44th and 38th Regiments, and on the left by the 18th Regiment, keeping at first the 9th and 28th Regiments in reserve.

The enemy, whose strength I could not estimate, occupied a strong position; their right rested on a mamelon, their left on a cemetery. These points were occupied by marksmen.

The intervening ground was intersected, and the road barricaded with stone walls, which our men were obliged to pull down, under fire, before they could advance.

In rear of this position, towards the fortress, the enemy occupied several houses, and there were bodies of the enemy seen in rear, as reserves, but of what strength I could not say. This position, under the fire of the guns of the fortress, was strong, and we could not expect to carry it and retain it without sustaining a considerable loss, and which, I regret to state, we have experienced both in officers and men; but it is gratifying to feel that they all most nobly performed their duty on this occasion. The 18th Regiment pushed on, and occupied some houses immediately under the Garden-wall Battery.

The 44th occupied some houses on the right, from whence they kept up a fire on the enemy's embasures. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth moved on with his regiment (the 38th), and, after taking possession of some houses in front, endeavoured to turn the flank of a battery which annoyed us in front. These parties were afterwards from time to time reinforced or relieved by the 9th Regiment, the 28th Regiment being drawn up in line in rear to support the whole.

Having driven the enemy from these points I continued to occupy them, with the view to ulterior movements in the event of the attack on the right being successful, and until it was decided what portion of the ground should be retained for siege operations.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on this occasion. They attacked the enemy, in the first instance, with the utmost gallantry, holding their ground until late in the evening, although exposed all day to a concentrated fire from the guns of the fortress; in addition to which I believe the enemy brought up some field-guns and kept continually firing shells. The losses occasioned were considerable: the total being 31 officers, 44 sergeants, and 487 rank and file killed or wounded.

At about five o'clock in the evening, after giving orders for the removal of the wounded to the rear, the gradual withdrawal of the parties from the front—the ground being too far in advance to be permanently occupied for siege operations—I gave over the command of the brigade to Lieut.-Colonel Adams, 28th Regiment, having received a wound in the head in the early part of the day, which prevented me latterly from attending properly to my duties. The enemy did not attempt to molest the troops on retiring. The conduct of all was so exemplary during this trying day, that I can scarcely with justice particularise individuals. I beg, however, to thank the officers commanding corps for the assistance they afforded me, viz., Lieut.-Colonel Borton, commanding 9th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, commanding the 18th Royal Irish; Lieut.-Colonel Adams, commanding the 28th Regiment; Colonel the Hon. A. Spencer, commanding the 44th Regiment, who was wounded; and to Lieut.-Colonel Stavelay, who succeeded to the command of the regiment on Colonel Spencer being obliged to quit the field; Lieut.-Colonel Lowth, commanding the 38th Regiment, who was also wounded; and to Lieut.-Colonel Sparks, who succeeded him in the command of the regiment; and Major Fielden, 44th, commanding the advanced guard.

I received, also, the utmost assistance from my Brigade-Major, Captain Faussett, 44th Regiment; and also on this, as on many other occasions, from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Robertson, 4th Regiment. I was also indebted to Brevet-Major Stuart Wortley, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who kindly volunteered to act on my staff.

I beg also to report the judicious arrangements of the Medical Department on this occasion, and especially to thank Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons, 44th Regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Jeeves, 38th Regiment, for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a most galling fire.

I have, &c., (Signed) WM. EYRE, Major-General.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED FROM 15TH TO 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Lance Corporal J. Connor; Private Martin Brennan. 18th: Private Francis Dignan. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates William Cooper, William McQuinn, John Heritage. 41st Foot: Private Denis Keefe. 49th: Privates Joseph Burns, Thomas Donaghy.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES WOUNDED FROM THE 15TH TO THE 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

38th Foot: Captain J. C. Vaughan, severely (since dead). 18th Foot: Sergeant Michael McKay, dangerously. Private Thomas Vyse, severely. 23rd: Private David Davies, severely. 38th: Sergeant C. H. Fuller, slightly. Privates Joseph Conroy, Thomas Garrity, severely. 30th: Privates James Smith, slightly, Patrick Donnell. 23rd: Privates Aaron Richards, John Keenan. 38th: Privates Daniel Hoban, severely; George Balgent, slightly. 77th: Privates William Barlow, Richard Montgomery, Royal Sappers and Miners: Lance-Corporal Stephen Duff, severely. Private William Small, dangerously. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Sergeant William Gurno, severely. Privates John Head, Owen Melvin, severely; Daniel Lawler, Patrick Ryan, slightly. 3rd: Corporals Henry Adams, severely; Thomas Imane, dangerously. Privates Tobias Schofield, John Harrigan, George Redwin, William Moore, Patrick Connor, James Franklin, slightly; James Allen, James Corbett, Denis Dunne, Patrick Tierney, George Murrell, severely; Privates Anthony Hanlon, dangerously. 44th: Private Alexander Chambers, severely. 57th: Privates James Adley, severely; Thomas Anderson, slightly. 72nd: Private James Davidson,

A LETTER from St. Petersburg mentions a curious whim of the present Czar. The marine artist, Evazowsky, has received directions to revise on canvas, from memory, the Russian vessels which were destroyed for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the enemy.



"THE DEMONSTRATION" IN HYDE-PARK.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE LATE MR. JOHN BLACK.—FROM A PAINTING BY WORTHINGTON.

We briefly announced in our last Number the death, in his seventy-second year, of the well known John Black, the "father" of the London Press; and whose Portrait we this week present to our readers. Mr. Black was born in 1783, near Dunse, in Berwickshire. He was the son of a labouring cottier, resident four miles from that town. He lost his father in his infancy, and had the additional misfortune to lose his mother when he was only twelve years of age. But even before that early period he gave signs of his future ability. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse, and had to walk four miles in, and four miles out, daily—a habit or necessity which made him a pedestrian for the remainder of his days.

He was noted among his schoolfellows, and by the good people of Dunse, as a remarkably clever boy; and it was the dearest wish of his mother—and a characteristic trait of the Scottish maternal character—that the clever child should be educated for the Church. Every poor woman in Scotland who is blessed with a son more than usually proficient in his studies forms a devout wish "to see her bairn in the pulpit." But in Black's case the dream was not to be realised. How he fared between the ages of twelve and fourteen is not known; but at the latter period, according to his own statement, he was engaged as an errand-boy in a factor's office in his native town. Finding that sphere too limited for his energies or ambition, he went to Edinburgh in his 18th year, and, succeeded, after many hard struggles

With self and with temptation strong,
And Pride that sought to lead him wrong,

in finding employment at a stationer's. He subsequently obtained admission to the offices of two, if not of three, Writers to the Signet in Edinburgh. Here he made the best use of his time—taught himself the classics, and became an excellent Latin, and still better Greek, scholar. He also devoted his attention to the modern languages, and learned German from an Austrian musician employed in the theatre, and Italian from another foreign musician—teaching them his English (such as it was) in return. He also acquired French, though he never spoke it with much purity.

He continued in Edinburgh in these various employments till twenty-seven years of age, when ambition prompted him to seek his fortune in London. He walked the whole distance, and arrived not penniless, but, by his own account, with no more than three-halfpence! He brought letters of introduction to Mr. Perry, the proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*—one from the late Mr. Gibson, afterwards Sir James Gibson Craig. He was fortunate enough to please Mr. Perry, an admirable judge both of genius and of character, and was forthwith engaged on that journal—his employment being to translate the foreign journals, and to take his "turn" as a reporter in the gallery. Mr. Perry shortly before this time had lost the valuable services of Mr. Campbell, afterwards Attorney-General, and now the Lord Chief Justice of England, and of Mr. (afterwards Serjeant) Spinkie. On Mr. Black's engagement Mr. Charles Proby was managing conductor under Perry; and Mr. Lambert the printer and publisher. Peter Finnerty, some of the older Colliers and Dowlings, Mr. Coulson, and a majority of Scotch and Irish young men of talent and promise were Black's contemporary reporters before his promotion to the conduct of the paper. Black was considered to be a very rapid reporter; but Mr. Proby used to say that his principal merit consisted in the celerity with which he made his way from the House of Commons to the Strand, which he always did in company with a huge dog, his constant companion. Black worried the overseer by delaying to the last moment his "copy," and by loud radical comments on the subject matter of debate in the reporters' room. His animal spirits were overflowing, and his love of "argumentation" when young excessive. He used to be called the "Professor of Logic" and the "Flying Scotchman."

Mr. Black was appointed principal editor of the *Morning Chronicle* about two years before Mr. Perry's death, which occurred in 1821. He held the office without interruption from that period until 1844, nearly one-third of a century. He was necessarily brought into social and political intercourse during that time with some of the principal men of his day. And it is but doing scanty justice to his memory to say that no one knew him who did not love him for the guilelessness of his disposition, and admire him, not only for the vast range of his learning, but for his sterling and fearless honesty of purpose; and his sincere, earnest, and successful

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JUDE, MILDMA-PARK, NEWINGTON-GREEN.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

advocacy of Liberal principles, at a time when to be, or appear to be, Liberal was to be accused of disaffection; and when the soldiers of the cause gained more hard blows than glory in its support.

Mr. Black was an editor of the old school, and lived at his workshop in the higher story of the then office, in Norfolk-street, Strand. He was twice married—first under circumstances of which little is known. His second wife, who died two or three years before him, was Miss Cromeck, sister of the artist of that name, residing in Newman-street, Oxford-
(Continued on next page.)

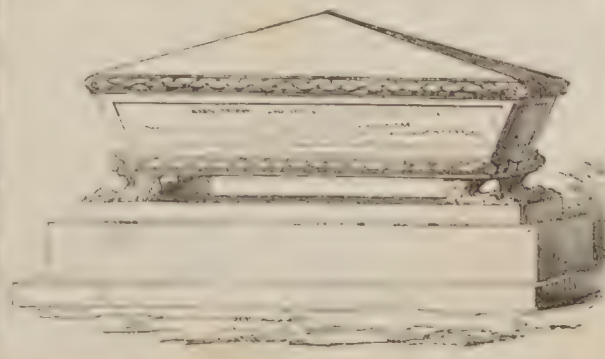


EMBARKATION OF THE 3RD REGIMENT OF LANCASHIRE MILITIA, AT LIVERPOOL, FOR GIBRALTAR.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT LIVERPOOL.

On Friday last the 3rd Regiment of Lancashire Militia, which has been some time stationed at Preston—to which place and the neighbouring towns the principal portion of the men belong—embarked on board the *Lord Raglan* transport, at Liverpool. The regiment, which numbers about 800 men, is to proceed to Gibraltar, to garrison that place, in lieu of the regiment of the Line ordered for active service. The regiment is under the command of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., whose wife and family accompany him. The embarkation took place under the superintendence of Captain Bevis, the Admiralty Agent, and Colonels De Rinzy and Swann; a portion of the landing-stage being reserved for the purpose. The Cunard steam-tenders *Jackall* and *Satellite*, and the barges *Monkey* and *Batger*, were engaged to take the troops from the stage to the *Lord Raglan*, which lay anchored in the stream. The Mayor (J. A. Tobin, Esq.), and Messrs. J. B. Lloyd, T. Bold, J. A. Pictou, Parker, and other members of the municipal body, were present to witness the embarkation, which was conducted with the greatest order and precision, and amidst loud and hearty cheering—the bands of the Artillery, Militia, and the 3rd Lancashire playing "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Auld Lang Syne," "Partant pour la Syrie," &c. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose son is an officer in the regiment, was also present. The 3rd Lancashire are for the most part small men, but young and active; they are armed with the old-fashioned musket and bayonet. Sixty-two soldiers' wives and eighty children accompany the

regiment. On the previous evening Colonel Patten, and the officers of the 3rd Lancashire, were entertained to dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, by



MONUMENT TO CHARLES HENRY SYDNEY RAITT, 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY, AT MALTA.

Edward Pedder, Esq., and John Cooper, Esq., of Preston. A large number of gentlemen, well known in the county, were present.

MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT RAITT.

THIS memorial has just been raised to Lieutenant Charles Raitt, 90th Regiment, son of Lieutenant Colonel Raitt, late of the 80th Regiment. The young officer was on his way to join his regiment before Sebastopol, but was taken ill of fever at Malta, where he died; and his brother officers, Captains Vaughan and Tinsley, have erected this monument to his memory. It must be highly consoling to his family, by whom his loss is severely felt, that one so young should be so honoured in death; but he merited such honour, for he was steady and truthful, and religious in the best sense. Lieutenant Raitt's family are distinguished in our military annals. Colonel George Raitt, Barrack-master at Bristol, served in Egypt and Spain. Major Raitt, of the 2nd, or Queens, was present at the sieges of Ghuznee and Kelat, under Lord Keane; and his other cousin, Captain Bowler, who died on his passage to England, was in the campaign, under Lord Gough, in the Punjab: all those officers received medals for their services.

The following is the inscription on the Monument:—

Sacred to the memory of Charles Henry Sydney Raitt, Lieutenant 90th Light Infantry, who died at Malta, 29th April, 1855, aged eighteen years. This monument is erected by his brother officers of the depot at Malta as a token of their regard and esteem.

street, and where Black temporarily lodged. Mrs. Black was herself a remarkable woman—something like *Meg Merrilies* in person. The garret habits of the couple were a frequent source of amusement to their friends. Black's rooms, including the bed-room, were so encumbered with books, both on the walls and on the floor—the gleanings of nearly half a century—that it was difficult to walk through them. At one time the pair were obliged to creep into bed at the end, the bed-sides being piled up with dusty volumes of divinity and politics, and defying entrance in any other way; for it was one of the editor's peculiarities that he would not have his books moved or dusted by any hand but his own.

Mr. Parry's executors sold the *Morning Chronicle* in 1823 to the late Mr. Clement for £40,000. Mr. Black continuing its sole editor, and exclusively providing the leading articles, till Mr. Clement sold the copyright and type to Sir John Easthope, Mr. Simon McGilivray, and Mr. James Duncan, in 1834, for £10,000; Mr. Black being continued as editor.

It is not correct that, up to the period when the *Chronicle* passed into the hands of Sir John Easthope and his co-proprietors, Mr. Black, single-handed, wrote all the leaders. The fact is, that his value as an editor did not consist entirely in his varied knowledge and sound practical common sense, but, to a large degree, in his power of making friends. He had a very wide circle of political and literary associates, and personally knew every leading Liberal of his time. Every eminent man in the wide world of British and Irish politics sought his aid, and he kept the secrets entrusted to him with scrupulous fidelity. However loquacious on other matters, he never professionally betrayed his contributors. The late Duke of Sussex was an active purveyor for him, especially during the illness of George III. and the Regency. His other frequent writers were Sheridan, Adair, D. Kinnaird, General Palmer, Mr. E. Dubois, the Rev. Mr. Colton, Lord Holland (very often), the late John Allen, Porson, Jekyll, "Tommy Hill" (frequently reported to have been older than the Monument, the Great Fire of 1666 having destroyed his baptismal register!), Horace Smith, and other worthies now no more. To these especially, and as more eminent political writers, may be added the names of Albany Fonblaque, James Mill, David Ricardo, C. P. Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Mr. McCulloch (one of his most steady and attached friends), and Mr. Senior. These gentlemen wrote chiefly on subjects of political economy. Mr. Chadwick, of course, provided Mr. Black with ample material on the Poor-laws. Mr. Francis Place, though a Charing-cross tailor, supplied Mr. Black, as also did Mr. Hume, with invaluable material in the discussion of the Repeal and Alteration of the Combination Laws, and the Export of Machinery, in 1824-5. Many members of the Upper House also favoured Mr. Black with contributions, especially the "Jockey of Norfolk"—called the first Protestant Duke—the late Lords Erskine, Moira, Lauderdale, Durham, and Essex. Among the deceased commoners we have omitted honourable mention of the late Charles Buller, who in 1830, then a student in Mr. Coulson's chambers, first used his pen for Black in lively and brief articles. The supposed ghost of Junius also haunted the Editor's room. Sir Philip Francis was the author of the "Historical Questions" which appeared in the *Chronicle*; and Percy, the sub-editor, was struck by the similitude of the handwriting to the facsimiles of the Letters of Junius in the *Public Ledger*. Sir Philip long occasionally communicated both with Mr. Parry and Mr. Black.

Some of the living—voluntary and able contributors—will not, we are sure, be omitted on this occasion we chronicle their names. Lord Brougham's handwriting was well known during the Queen's Trial, and for fully a quarter of a century afterwards. The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the member for Coventry, was, years since, a frequent and valued correspondent. His handwriting could scarcely be deciphered by any one but Black, and occasioned no little difficulty to the compositors. Mr. Doxatt (then overseer of the *Chronicle*, now the manager of the *Observer*, under the younger Clement) used to bring down the MS. of the right honourable member into Black's room in despair: "Sir, I wish the gentleman of the lithography would write legibly—the men can't make out his signs." Black would reply, "The asses! let them try again; no man writes a finer hand or a more rocket leader!"

Mr. Joseph Parkes was a constant contributor from 1824 to later years; and we believe that gentleman penned in Birmingham most of the leading articles in the *Chronicle* on lithos during the public agitation of that question and the Commutation Act. The same hand kept up a constant cannonade in Black's leaders on Municipal and Parliamentary and Law Reform, preceding 1831, and subsequently to the later settlement of those questions. Colonel Thompson had also his *entrée* to Black's private room, and early launched the Corn Law question, years before the Manchester League and Sir Robert Peel "settled" it. Old Colonel Jones, in the *Morning Chronicle* as well as in the *Times*, in 1830, 31, and 32, discharged his rifle-shots into the ranks of the corruptionists of that day. Tom Moore defecated with Black occasional prose leaders on Irish party subjects. He also contributed poetry both to the *Chronicle* and the *Times*. Black's old friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Young, now living, was another invaluable friend of both journals, especially in the crisis of the Reform Acts, writing numerous articles for the *Chronicle*; and also keeping the press *en courant* in such information as Lord Melbourne (to whom Mr. Young was then Private Secretary) considered important for the right direction of public opinion. Sir Robert Peel, with all his prudery, did not think it inconsistent with his dignity to send a "communication" now and then, with "Sir Robert Peel's compliments." He also had communications from Windsor in subsequent reigns. George III. was more than suspected by Mr. Black of the perpetration of a leading article, the subject being himself; but the proof in this case was presumptive, not positive, though quite satisfactory to Mr. Black. Nor was Black's useful connection confined only to noblemen and gentlemen. He had a powerful corps of female contributors, amongst whom were the late Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Marcet, Lady Caroline Lamb, and, subsequently, a living lady of singular talent and force of mind, wife of an eminent historian. In this aristocratic list it will be seen that the public press is not quite so vulgar a vocation as some fashionable persons would represent it. Nor is this communication with the press monopolised by the Liberals. We know that Conservatives, of all orders, in and out of Parliament, are glad to avail themselves of the leading columns of the press; and that a living noble Lord of that party is now a ready and frequent penman.

This notice of Mr. Black's career would be incomplete if we did not mention that he was twice engaged in what are misnamed "affairs of honour"—the first time with a colleague on the press, for provocation arising out of a personal squabble or argumentation on politics; and the second time with Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of an article in the *Chronicle*, which, however, Mr. Black did not write. Both these affairs were happily bloodless, and it is to be hoped that the Black and Roebuck duel will continue to be, as it now is, the last affair of the kind connected with politics, or the ill-feeling arising out of them.

Mr. Black retired from the management of the *Morning Chronicle* in 1844, under circumstances which excited some regret among the Liberal party—but on which it is not necessary for us to dwell. These circumstances compelled him to sell his valuable and unique library—one of the most singular ever formed—and the collection of which had been his only "hobby," and the great charm of his life. With the proceeds, added to a sum contributed by the proprietors of the paper which he had so long and so ably served, and other moneys raised for him among the leaders of the Liberal party, he, by the advice of his friends, bought himself a small annuity. Among the individual subscribers to this fund, the largest in amount was his attached friend and former colleague, Mr. Walter Coulson, who, with a generosity as rare as it was noble, bestowed upon his less fortunate fellow-labourer a portion of that wealth with which his own genius and professional exertions had been rewarded. Lord Melbourne and Lord Campbell also contributed the sum of £100 each. The annuity thus purchased was amply sufficient for the simple tastes and moderate wants of Mr. Black; and from 1844 to his decease his years were passed in the calm and rational enjoyment of a well-earned repose. Mr. Coulson, it should be added, gave his friend a cottage, at a nominal rent, and a piece of land to cultivate. Here the ancient editor read Greek, walked with his canine friends, fed pigs, weeded his garden, and heard afar off the roar of that great world which he had quitted for ever. It was here—at Birling, near Town Malling—that the philosopher died, bequeathing to his friend, Mr. Coulson, his books and papers. It is not supposed that he has left any materials that can be turned to literary account; though few were so well qualified as he was to write a contemporary history of men and literature. Mr. Black's remains were placed beside those of his late wife, in the old churchyard of Birling, in Kent; Mr. Coulson and Mr. Parkes attending as chief mourners.

During his early struggles in London, Mr. Black worked for the book-sellers, but never composed or wrote an original work. His translations were as follow:—"Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," &c., from the French of A. de Humboldt, 4 vols., 8vo, 1811-12; "Travels through Norway and Lapland," from the German of Leopold, with Notes, and a Life of the Author by Professor Jameson, 4to, 1813; "Memoirs of Goldoni, the celebrated Italian Dramatist," written by Hummel, from the French, 2 vols., 8vo, 1813; and a "Course of Lectures on the Dramatic Arts and Literature," translated from the German of Schlegel, 2 vols., 8vo, 1815.

Mr. Black was a great favourite with the late Lord Melbourne when the latter was Prime Minister. His Lordship esteemed him not only for his great learning, his wonderful memory, his apt illustration of every topic of discourse by an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote—derived from the most recondite sources—but for his simplicity and *bonhomie*. John Black was a modern Diogenes in everything but the ill-nature. On one occasion Lord Melbourne said to him—"Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The Editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister!" Mr. Black was about to apologise; but the Premier continued, "Everybody else takes especial care to remember it; but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favours. Now, Mr. Black," added his Lordship, "you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would; for, seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything: I am Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then, by G—," said the Peer, "I envy you; and you're the only man I ever did!"

It should be noted among the characteristics of this excellent man that he had a keen eye for the discovery of youthful genius—a warm heart to appreciate—a sound head to advise—and a liberal hand to reward it. It was Mr. Black who was among the first to discover the extraordinary gifts of the young Charles Dickens, when twenty years ago he was a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, and who did his utmost to encourage and elicit it. Many other instances might be mentioned; and the writer of this faint tribute to his memory, could he cite the names of other living authors (which it is not necessary to do), might append to it the statement, that to Mr. Black's literary friendship and kind encouragement, bestowed upon them when support was most needed, they owe their first footing on the ladder of fortune.

The Portrait which we have engraved is copied from a painting by the late Mr. Worthington, painted and engraved for Mr. Joseph Parkes.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JUDE, MILDMAI PARK, NEWINGTON-GREEN.

THIS Church was consecrated with the accustomed ceremony on Wednesday, by the Bishop of London, when an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by his Lordship from the last two verses in the Epistle of St. James. The collection at the offertory amounted to about £200. The evening sermon, by the Rev. John Sandys, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Balls-park, from the 8th Psalm, first two verses.

The edifice is in the Transition style from Decorated to Perpendicular, the early part of the fifteenth century. In plan it is cruciform, consisting of a nave and transepts, with an apsidal chancel. The tower, connecting itself with the western angle of the south transept, is surmounted with a crocketed spire, rising to an altitude of 110 feet. It is built with Kentish rag-stone and fine stone dressings. Accommodation is provided for 1072 persons. The galleries are in the transepts and at the west end of the nave, the interior being otherwise free and unencumbered, and the general design being that of affording distinct hearing and vision throughout.

The total amount of expenditure upon this Church will not exceed £5000.

A parsonage-house is in course of erection at the west end of the Church; and schools and teachers' residences are to be added on the north side of the same. The whole is in accordance with the designs and under the direction of Mr. A. D. Gough, architect, of Lancaster-place, Strand. Messrs. Dove, Brothers, of Islington, are the builders.

The site was presented by Messrs. Sandoz and Brown; and more than half the amount required for the erection of the church has been contributed by Mr. Frederick Sandoz, Mr. Thomas Redgood, and the London Diocesan Church Building Society.

Her Majesty's Church Commissioners also made a small grant in aid; and the residue by voluntary contributions.

The Reverend Thomas Pittman, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and late curate of St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, Herts, has been appointed the incumbent of the church.

THE SUNDAY BEER BILL.

The Committee, appointed to inquire into the working of Colonel W. Patten's Beer Bill assembled on Thursday. Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society; Mr. Child, the solicitor to the trade; Rev. Mr. Bayley, Secretary to the Lord's Day Observance Society; Alderman Wire, and several other persons interested in the movement, were present. Mr. H. Perkeley presided, and there were also present Sir J. Fakington, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Massey, Mr. Colbott, Mr. A. Seymour, Mr. Scholfield, &c.

Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate at Bow-street, said he had never had occasion to decide upon what was a *bona fide* traveller, but he had considered the decisions of other magistrates. He thought a man ought not to be considered a *bona fide* traveller who merely went out to Hampstead, or Highgate, or Greenwich for pleasure. He thought it should be shown that there was an absolute necessity for travelling, and he did not think the Legislature ever intended to embrace such persons as went out for pleasure.

The Chairman: Would you consider a person a traveller who was ordered to go to Dover for his health?

Mr. Hall: Yes; if he was ordered to leave London immediately.

The Chairman: Do you not think that an Act which leads to so many conflicting decisions on the part of magistrates must interfere very considerably with the convenience and comforts of the public?

Mr. Hall: The magistrates put a very large interpretation upon it, and he did not think the comforts of the people were affected. At present the law was almost inoperative, and he thought it very desirable that such an alteration should be made as would lead to a harmony of decision amongst magistrates. He did not think the Act affected the working classes so much as it did the more wealthy classes who went out of London. As far as he was concerned he would have all distinctions between classes done away with. He thought persons who went out on Sunday might without difficulty take their provisions with them.

The Chairman: What! carry about knapsacks on their backs on their day of recreation like common soldiers?

Mr. Hall: Not exactly that, but I think it would be better that they should suffer some inconvenience than that the public-houses should be kept open all day on Sunday.

Examination continued: From the various circumstances that had come to his knowledge, more labouring men remained at home on Sunday evenings than was formerly the case. He knew that liquors were sold in coffee-houses; but he was not prepared to say that these houses were used by the young and dissolute. Coffee-rooms were less coffee-houses than they used to be. He could not bring himself to believe that a man going out of town on pleasure, and returning the same day, was a traveller. He did not see how a traveller was to be defined by time or distance. If one man went to Hampton Court, for instance, for pleasure, while another was summoned there in consequence of the death of a relative, he should say that one was a traveller, and the other not. He did not know upon whom the onus of proof would lie in such a case, whether upon the publican or upon the police. He did not see how the words *bona fide* which preceded the word traveller increased the difficulty. He thought it would be well to expunge the words *bona fide* traveller, and to rely entirely upon the limitation of hours. It was impossible that any good could result from retaining those words, in consequence of the conflicting decisions. He did not think that if a man went to Richmond within the prohibited hours on Sundays, and put up his family at an hotel, he would be entitled to refreshments at any time of the day. He believed persons did, to obtain refreshments, and he had no doubt that the poorer classes felt it as a grievance that public-houses were shut against them, while larger hotels were open to the wealthier classes. Closing public-houses at ten o'clock on Sundays had, no doubt, diminished drunkenness. The poorer classes commonly took their tea at five o'clock on Sundays, frequently earlier; and it was undoubtedly a hardship that, when out of London on a Sunday, they were unable to obtain admission to places where refreshments could be obtained. He did not think that there had been any complaints in London as to the closing of public-houses at ten o'clock on Sunday evenings. He thought it would be injurious to the community to allow public-houses to remain open any later. He should be glad to see public-houses compelled to shut up at twelve o'clock every night. He did not know that any *bona fide* traveller was used which would accurately define what a *bona fide* traveller was. He would give the magistrate a large discretion, and he thought the justices of the peace throughout the country might safely be trusted. There was at Hampstead a celebrated inn called Jack Straw's Castle, and one Sunday afternoon three persons arrived there within the prohibited hours. One arrived in a brougham, another on an omnibus, and a third walked. The magistrate held that they were all travellers. Another magistrate held that a man walking from the East-end of London to Hyde-park was a traveller; whereas other magistrates held that it was necessary for a man to go out of town from necessity to constitute him a traveller. If he were asked by the Home-office to draw up a clause defining what a *bona fide* traveller was, he should decline the duty: he should be unable to do it. He thought that at present the weekly average of drunkenness was as great as it was before the passing of the Act. He attributed the increased drunkenness on Tuesdays and Wednesdays to the fact that men drank heavily on Mondays because they had been unable to obtain drink on Sundays.

THE CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO.

Mr. Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and Mr. Bates, were again brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday, before Mr. Jardine. The excitement, though not so great as at the previous examination, was still very great; the lobbies leading to the court were densely crowded. At a quarter past twelve the doors of the court were opened, and, after a terrific rush for a few moments, the court was filled to suffocation. The prisoners seemed to have suffered very little during their imprisonment.

Mr. Bodkin said it would be remembered, when this case was last before the magistrate, Dr. Griffith had charged the prisoners with making away with securities of a large amount. The evidence of Dr. Griffith was quite sufficient with respect to Strahan. He had hoped to be able to have adduced evidence to bring the case home technically to the prisoners. But he had to state that difficulties had arisen in a quarter which was least expected. He should, therefore, be under the necessity of again asking for a further remand, in order to obtain the evidence required, and that the apparent opposition might be explained. The learned counsel then said, all the evidence he should offer was to the effect that in April last the bank was in difficulties, and that securities to the amount of many thousand pounds, which had been lodged with the firm, had been disposed of. The case, so far as regarded Strahan, he thought, was complete, after the admissions he himself had made. With respect to Mr. Bates, although it was asserted that he was in France at the time of the transaction, he should produce evidence of a nature to prove that he was cognisant of all the proceedings of the bank. The learned counsel then called.

Ramand Pelley, clerk in Messrs. Overend and Gurney's, 65, Lombard-street, money-dealers. The witness produced a letter signed by J. D. Paul, and addressed to — Young. The letter was to the effect that the Messrs. Overend would lend as much money as the securities sent would recover. He was not acquainted with the handwriting of Sir J. D. Paul.

John Young said he resided at 6, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury. He was a solicitor. In April last he negotiated a loan for Messrs. Strahan-with Overend and Gurney. He communicated with Sir J. D. Paul, who wished him to raise £30,000. Sir John brought him securities, consisting of Dutch and Danish Bonds. Mr. Pelley was the person he saw at Overend's. Sir John Paul remained at his office while he went to Overend's. On his return he communicated to him what had taken place between himself and Mr. Pelley. Mr. Pelley at first objected to lend £30,000, but they were willing to advance £27,000. Sir John agreed to that proposition. The first application for the money took place on Saturday, the 27th. He went over to Messrs. Overend's, but Mr. Chapman being absent, nothing could be done. On the Monday following Sir John returned with the securities. He did not know whether he had them with him on the Saturday. On the Monday he saw, at Messrs. Overend and Gurney's, Mr. Pelley and Mr. Chapman, and on that day the £27,000 was advanced to Sir John. He (witness) signed the document, which has the amount of securities endorsed upon it, now produced. The securities were in the possession of Messrs. Overend, who informed Sir John that only £27,000 could be advanced. Sir John expressed his wish to take the smaller sum. Mr. Chapman wanted to know the name of the borrower, but he (witness) told Mr. Chapman that he could not give the name of the borrower. He said Mr. Chapman's request was reasonable, and he returned to Sir John, who wrote the note, which he (witness) took to Messrs. Overend, and showed it to Mr. Pelley; and then the £27,000 was advanced. The advance was by an open note or cheque, not crossed, to Messrs. Barclay. The note was cashed, and he (witness) handed Sir John twenty-seven £1000 notes.

Mr. Bois, a clerk to Messrs. Overend, remembered the advance of £27,000 to Sir John Paul. The securities were brought in a box. On the back of the "borrowed note" he wrote the description of the securities, which at present were there. He produced one of each bond—they consisted of Dutch, Danish, Upper Canada Five per Cents, and Brazilian. He produced one Dutch and one Danish.

John Hills, 3, Bartholomew-lane, stockbroker, said the handwriting of the "bought note" was that of Mr. Fitzgerald. He effected a purchase of 50,000 Dutch florins for Dr. Griffith, on order of Messrs. Strahan, on the 27th of June, 1851. Mr. Fitzgerald is not a clerk, but he assisted him in his business. He had no entries for orders in his book, only the name of the purchaser appeared there. It was not the custom to enter the names of the parties commissioning them to purchase stock. On the 15th of April, 1851, he purchased £1000 Danish Five per Cents for Messrs. Strahan. The bought note was signed by Mr. Crosswall. The different purchases made for Messrs. Strahan amounted to £2200 stock. The name of the purchaser given them by Messrs. Strahan was Dr. Griffith. Another purchase was made on the 4th of June of 5000 Dutch bonds. This also was for Dr. Griffith.

Mr. Bodkin (to the magistrate): To this last, Sir, is attached the note in the handwriting of Mr. Bates.

Examination continued: The clerk of Messrs. Strahan brought the order for the purchase. As a rule, a clerk called daily at Messrs. Strahan's. Sometimes the instructions were in writing, sometimes verbally. He could only find the two written notes he produced. He believed the notes to be in the handwriting of Mr. Bates.

The notes were here read; they were for the purchase of stock. One of them ordered 5000 Dutch florins for Dr. Griffith.

By Mr. Parry: He knew Mr. Parry was a partner in the bank. They purchased stock to the amount of hundreds of thousands daily.

John Fitzgerald had been in the habit of assisting Mr. Hills in his business. The handwriting on the bought notes, viz., first, dated 10th April, 1851; the second, 7th June, 1851; and the third, the 4th June, 1851, was his. He did not remember any conversation with Messrs. Strahan. He called at the bank in the morning for instructions, which were filed.

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence the learned counsel said he did not intend carrying the case further that day. He therefore had to apply for another remand.

Mr. Rallantine, for Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and Mr. Strahan, said he did not intend to offer any opposition to the course proposed to be pursued by the counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Parry said, with respect to the evidence produced to-day, there was nothing at all to criminate Mr. Bates. The only connection he had with the transaction was that on one occasion he enclosed a "bought note" to Dr. Griffith. Mr. Bates stood in a very different position when compared with the other two gentlemen, and they wished the circumstance to be fully known. True it was that Mr. Bates participated in the partnership, and therefore was, in a measure, responsible for its debts and liabilities, but the participation in the partnership was in this light, that he drew £1000 a year in the shape of salary from the bank; but this was all he did. He did not receive any further sum, neither did he receive any of the profits of the bank. He should be able to prove in evidence that Mr. Bates, in regard to this matter, stood merely as a manager or head-clerk would do in any other banking-house. He should also show that, at the time the transaction took place, Mr. Bates was in France, and therefore he could not in any way be acquainted with the proceedings going on in London. If it was required he would put in the passport and some other documents to prove the truth of what he asserted; and under these circumstances he hoped the worthy magistrate would admit his client to bail.

Mr. Bodkin said he did not like to contradict the statements of his learned friend. He had been instructed, and no doubt he believed in the truth of those instructions. But he (Mr. Bodkin) must oppose the application, as he had other cases to bring forward which would involve Mr. Bates in prior transactions. He also thought that the application of Mr. Parry was at variance with the usual mode of proceeding in cases such as the present.

Mr. Parry differed from his learned friend: it had been done in hundreds of cases.

Mr. Jardine said that, on general principles, he did not think he ought to make any distinction by admitting Mr. Bates to bail. He was sure Mr. Bodkin had the best grounds for what he stated, and therefore he must refuse the application.

Mr. Bodkin then made an application that the witnesses who had given their evidence to-day, and also the rev. gentleman who was examined on a previous occasion, should have their depositions read over to them and signed, in order that their attendance might be dispensed with until they were required to give evidence in another place. Mr. Jardine said he had no objection to that course being adopted. The case was then adjourned for a week.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The will of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Somerset Manners was proved under £18,000 personality. His funded property and railway shares he bequeathed to his niece, Lady Stuart Wortley and Lady Norman; appointing his two nephews, Lord John Manners and Lord George Manners, residuary legatees and executors. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Henry Inglis, 1st bart., personality, £40,000. The Right Hon. Frances Baroness Bassett, £70,000. Viscount Boyle, £3000 personality. Major-General Sir Henry Pym, K.C.B., Portuguese service, but of St. James's, Westminster, £5000 personality in England. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General Thomas Fox Strangways, in the Crimea, £12,000. Lieutenant James Molesworth, Royal Engineers, at Malta, £12,000. Richard Groombridge, publisher, £12,000.

CASTLE DONINGTON PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, LEICESTERSHIRE.—These newly-erected schools were opened on Tuesday last, the 3rd inst., when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Canon of Chester. The cost has been defrayed by local subscriptions raised by a committee, consisting of the Vicar, the Rev. John George Bourne, and some of the principal inhabitants of the place, aided by a grant from the Privy Council. A meeting was held in the schools in the evening, when a very large assembly testified to their interest in this very popular work of the promoting of education.

NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The report of Mr. Page, the engineer, as to the present condition and progress of the new Westminster bridge, was presented to Parliament on Tuesday. He details the progress made since June last, and thinks the new bridge will be completed about December, 1857, or before Midsummer, 1858. Mr. Page adds that, from constant observations, he finds the old bridge undisturbed in its position.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

the kind of work required in those waters. We shall, no doubt, hear a good account of their doings before the summer is over.



PRACTISING ON BOARD H.M. GUN-BOAT "STARLING."—(SEE PAGE 14.)

CAPTAIN COLLINSON'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



H.M.S. "ENTERPRISE" IN WINTER-QUARTERS, CAMDEN BAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



JAPANESE LAPDOGS, BROUGHT BY "THE ENTERPRISE."



SLEDGE PARTY OF ESQUIMAUX.



SKIN BOATS USED BY THE NATIVES OF POINT BARROW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Captain William Peel, in command, severely wounded; Mr. H. E. Wood, " " " " A.D.C., severely wounded; Mr. E. St. J. Daniels, Midshipman. No. 1 party; Lieut. Um-
frey, severely wounded; Lieut. Dayrell, severely wounded; Mr. Parsons, Mate, severely
wounded; No. 2 party; Lieut. Hardison, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Arnold, Acting Mate. No.
3 party; Mr. Kennedy, Mate. No. 4

heavy, and will yield more than last year.



"OUTPOST—MONTENEGRO."—BY CARL HAAG.—EXHIBITION OF THE OLD SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.



"OLD SCHOOLFELLOWS."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

"OLD SCHOOLFELLOWS."

BY A. RANKELEY. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

IN the North Room of the Royal Academy—in the room primarily set apart for architectural drawings—is a well-told and carefully finished picture, in oil colours, by Mr. A. Rankeley, entitled "Old Schoolfellows," with this motto from the Book of Proverbs:—"A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity."

The scene is a sick-chamber, and the incident is the effect which the visit of a brother in health has on the frame of a brother—a great sufferer—and on that ministering angel, a sister, who stands a moved spectator at the meeting. It is from every-day life, but it is not told by Mr. Rankeley in an every-day manner. He is true to nature, and true to the acquirements of his art.

Mr. Rankeley is not a prolific painter. He seldom sends more than one picture to the Royal Academy Exhibition, but that is sure to be a work of art which painter and critic will alike desire to see. This year he has not been used well by the Hanging Committee. The effect of his single contribution is seriously hurt by the water colour drawings which surround it.

Mr. Rankeley's subjects are generally of a serious kind. Thus, in 1849, he exhibited "Innocence and Guilt;" in 1850, "A Sunday school" and "Contentment;" in 1851, "The Pharisee and Publican;" in 1852, "Eugene Aram;" in 1853, "Dr. Watts Visiting Some of his Little Friends;" and, in 1854, "Home Revisited." His "Old Schoolfellows," of the present Exhibition, belongs to this thoughtful and solemn series.

THE SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

IN the room in which the Royal Academy is from year to year still obliged to exhibit the skill of the sculptors of this country we find one hundred and forty-eight works of art of almost every variety of excellence and



MODEL OF ARMED SCIENCE.—BY J. BELL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

subject—portrait statues larger than life alone excepted. We will not say, that the Exhibition, as a whole is very creditable to our English school of Sculpture; but we may safely state that it contains examples that will fully sustain the reputation of the school. We have nothing, it is true, like the mourning "Achilles" of Banks; the "John Howard" of the elder Bacon; the "St. Michael" of Flaxman; the bust of "Dr. Johnson," by Nollekens; the "James Watt," "John Rennie," the "Sir Walter Scott," or the "Sleeping Children" of Chantrey; the "Eve" of Baily; or the "Mrs. Warren" of the elder Westmacott.

As we look round the room, there is much on which the eye may rest and remain pleased. Of that very pleasing "Group of Children," by Mr. Munro (deservedly placed in the centre of the apartment) we have already given an engraving. Of its supporters, the most meritorious are Mr. Marshall's three contributions: "The Mother's Prayer," "Ariel," and "Ajax Praying for Light." "The Mother's Prayer" we have engraved in our present Number. It is a touching and well-balanced group—something between Flaxman and Chantrey.

Mr. Baily has in all three works, but one alone recalls his earlier successes. This is entitled "Adam Consoling Eve after the Evil Dream." With many beauties, and much skill in its general treatment, it too often reminds us of Mr. Baily's other works, and more particularly of Academy studies, scarcely suggestive of Adam and Eve.

Of the elder Westmacott there is no example. The younger one contributes "A Sketch for an Enriched Salver in Gold and Ivory," of which the groups of children, with the foliage, are ingeniously tortured into letters; with two busts, of average excellence; and "A Study" (1847). Why is this really able artist so afraid of his own strength?

The admirers of Mr. McDowell have reason to regret that the Exhibition contains only one example of his art—a bust, in marble, of the late Lord Beaumont. It is, however, a well-caught likeness, and a piece of delicate execution with the chisel.

The same complaint may be made by the admirers of Mr. Foley who might look with safety, it was thought, for something more than a Bust (1808) and a Model for a Statue (1825).

Mr. Weekes has been only one degree more industrious than Mr. Foley. He has two marble busts in his usual style, and a "Marble Statue (post-



"THE QUEEN OF THE WATERS TUNING HER HARP TO CELEBRATE THE ALLIANCE OF THE WESTERN POWERS." (SCULPTURE) BY J. GEEFS.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

humous) of the Infant Son of George Beaufoy, Esq.," prettily conceived and delicately chiselled.

Mr. Bell, to whom the citizens of London have entrusted the Guildhall monument to the Duke of Wellington, exhibits a small sketch of the model, together with a figure of "Armed Science," a commission from Colonel Adair for the Mess-room at Woolwich. There is promise about the Wellington and in the "Armed Science" (engraved in our present paper), a repose and strength appropriate to the subject.

We are glad to see from Mr. Theed's model of a bust that the long-talked-about monument to Sir James Mackintosh is really in hand, and in good hands.

The present war has already had an influence on Art; and Mr. Geefs has sought to embody "The Queen of the Waters Tuning her Harp to Celebrate the Alliance of the Western Powers." This we have engraved. An all-gory is always in want of some explanatory assistance; and, though Mr. Geefs has told his story as well as allegory, perhaps, will enable him to tell it, we fear that the Queen of the Waters may, without any ingenuity or unfairness, be considered as a lady of more tunes than one. As a piece of delicate modelling there is much to admire in Mr. Geefs' figure. There is great ease in the composition.

The busts are of the same degree of merit that has characterised every

Exhibition since the death of Chantrey, in 1841. A few are of more than ordinary excellence. There is a good head of Faraday; and one still better of Mr. McCulloch, the author of the "Commercial Dictionary;" Mr. Munro contributes a thoughtful likeness of Mr. Gladstone, on, perhaps, too large a scale of treatment. There are not many busts in marble, and the few in that material are not particularly remarkable for their delicacy of chiselling: without exquisite carving, a bust is only half complete.

"OUTPOST—MONTENEGRO."

BY CARL HAAG, FROM THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

Two men, whose names when pronounced are very much alike—Haghe and Haag—are among the most distinguished contributors to our two Water-Colour Societies. Louis Haghe confines the exhibition of his pictorial labours to Pall-mall West, as Carl Haag confines his contributions to the Gallery in Pall-mall East. Louis Haghe delights in interiors, in which it is difficult to tell which most to admire—the still life and the upholstery, or the human beings that give animation and story to whatever he attempts to carry out. Carl Haag deals more closely with human beings,



"THE MOTHER'S PRAYER." (SCULPTURE.)—BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

and would appear to leave to others the praise of excelling in those leading accessories in which Mr. Louis Haghe is so great a master. With all who comprehend art both men are deservedly favourites.

It is with Carl Haag alone that we have this week to deal. He has not been idle, contributing in all thirteen highly-finished drawings to the old Exhibition in Pall-mall East. His scenes are not in England, and, except in one instance—his large picture of the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred returning to Balmoral from a Day's Salmon-spearing—he has sought his subjects in countries that give a pleasing variety to the Exhibition in which they are seen. The Montenegrins have supplied five characteristic drawings—viz. (20) "On Guard—Montenegro;" (39) "Out-post—Montenegro;" (240) "A Peasant Girl—Montenegro;" (290) "A Montenegrin Lady;" (293) "A Montenegrin Princess." One of these ("The Out-post") we have engraved in our present paper. It is something more than a costume drawing. It has the impress of a race; and as a piece of colour is marvellous.

Not less excellent are Mr. Haag's subjects not purely Montenegrin. Thus we have the "Head of an Armenian" (199); and (230) the "Head of a Turk"—both satisfactory in their general treatment. As good, and in the same way, are his "Venetian Lady" (75); and his "Dalmatian Peasant" (85). He is equally at home in the Highlands, among the Macgregors and Macdonalds as he is in Montenegro with the Montenegrins; or in Dalmatia, among the Morlacks.

MUSIC.

The performance of "Don Pasquale" at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Thursday (last week) excited great interest, from the circumstance that the four characters were sustained by the unrivalled quartet for whom the opera was originally written, and by whom it was performed at the Théâtre Italien, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre—namely, Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. These great artists are now reunited at Covent Garden. The performance of Donizetti's pretty opera was as lively and delightful as ever. Grisi never acted or sang more beautifully or with greater animation; Mario was the youthful lover in perfection; Tamburini covered the defects of his voice by his consummate skill as an artist, and acted with the gaiety and gentlemanly ease which have always characterised him in genteel comedy; while Lablache absolutely revelled in his rich and exuberant humour. The crowded audience expressed their satisfaction by roars of laughter and thunders of applause.

Mlle. Ney, who was unable to obtain an extension of her leave of absence from Dresden, made her farewell appearance in the "Trovatore" on Friday. There was an immense house, and the fair prima donna's reception was warmer than ever. She is engaged, we understand, for the whole of next season.

The rehearsals of the "Etoile du Nord" go on with great activity under the superintendence of the illustrious composer, who expresses himself highly satisfied with the performers. The opera, it is expected, will be produced next week.

The scheme of low prices at the DRURY LANE OPERA appears to be working much better than we at first expected. We were led to conclude that rates of admission on a scale even lower than what had been usual at our minor theatres could never suffice to meet the expenditure of a great musical establishment, even supposing the house to be crowded every night. Of all theatres an opera house must be the most expensive. The terms demanded and obtained by eminent foreign singers—and the taste of the general public will not now-a-days be satisfied with mediocrity—have risen to a great height; and it is necessary, moreover, to have a complete and efficient orchestra, a large and well-trained chorus, and a whole host of supernumeraries, to give effect to scenic tableaux and spectacles. We could only anticipate, therefore, an entertainment corresponding in quality to the very humble price paid for it. But we have been agreeably disappointed. Mr. Smith's calculations must have been sound, for his profits have enabled him not merely to keep his entertainments up to their original mark, but to rise above it. His present vocal company is stronger than it ever has been before; and his orchestra, chorus, and all the various accessories of the stage, are not unworthy of a great metropolitan theatre. And here, in which we have been agreeably disappointed is the character of the audience. We looked for the noisy rabble of a suburban theatre—forgetting that a noisy rabble is not now to be met with, even in a suburban theatre—that in the far north, the far south, and the far east, the play-going public are as well able to appreciate and enjoy the works of Shakespeare and the great dramatists as the denizens of Oxford-street and the Strand; and perhaps even better, if we may judge from the rapt attention and fresh enthusiasm manifested by these distant lovers of the drama.

The performance of "La Donna del Lago," at Drury Lane is greatly in advance of Mr. Smith's previous efforts. Its effect does not rest upon the brightness of one or two stars shining amid the surrounding obscurity, but upon the consistent and satisfactory character of the whole representation. We have seen this splendid opera in great theatres, here and elsewhere, and have seldom derived from it greater pleasure. The cast is excellent; some of the parts being admirably, and the others respectably, performed. The prima donna, Miss Lucy Escott, is a charming *Elena*. She is a young American lady, who has gathered laurels in Italy, and well deserves to wear them. She is handsome and graceful; is gifted by nature with a lovely soprano voice, which has been highly cultivated by the appliances of Italian art; and, as an actress, has energy and feeling. She has been received with enthusiasm, and has apparently a brilliant career before her. We have never seen *Melcolm Grane* so satisfactorily personated as by Miss Huddart. With her tall, well-developed figure and graceful Highland attire, she looks the youthful lover admirably, and her rich contralto voice seems made for the music of the part. Signor Flavio, an excellent *tenor*, is *King James*; Signor Armandi, a still better, is *Roderick Dhu*; and Mr. Hamilton, *Braham*, as *Douglas*, acts and sings with energy and effect. The concerted and choral music is well executed; and the scenery and spectacle are rich and beautiful. If Mr. Smith—but this still remains to be seen—is able, permanently, to give such entertainments on such terms, the result will produce no small changes in theatrical management.

HENRY RUSSELL, the celebrated vocalist and composer, is about to exhibit a new panorama of his travels through the United States and Canada. The panorama, painted by Mr. Chambers, will be introduced to the public about the middle of August. In the course of the entertainment Mr. Russell will introduce several new compositions in addition to many of those songs which have earned for him a world-wide reputation.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone's benefit has given occasion for the revival of Mrs. Centlivre's "Busy Body," reduced to three acts, in which Mr. Buckstone performs the part of *Marplot* with admirable unction, and Miss Reynolds looks that of *Miranda* most charmingly. We have also the Spanish dancers again, who prove as attractive as ever, though they have ceased to be wonders. We have outlived surprise, but we can still admire the grace that has survived the marvel. A new piece of merely personal interest, called "Mr. Buckstone's Adventures with a Polish Princess," is simply intended for a trifle. This imaginary voyage had its birth in a marvellous dream, or vision. The conductor visits Moscow and Petersburg, and is entangled into a marriage with a Polish lady, in order to save her estates from the grasp of a Russian baron. He nearly gets shot in an attempt at flight, but is saved by suddenly awaking and finding himself luckily in the presence of an applauding audience. The little drama was amusing, and decidedly successful.

Mr. Addison Dodge, the "New England Vocalist," is about to lecture through Massachusetts in opposition to Abolitionism! Mr. Dodge has been south several times, and has concluded that the slaves are better off there than the lower classes of his own State, and that ignorance is the foundation on which Abolitionism is based.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.—On Sunday last the Spanish Ambassador in Paris had an audience of the Emperor, and a long and interesting conversation ensued on the state of Europe generally and that of Spain in particular. The Emperor is said to have spoken in the most frank and unreserved manner, and to have expressed his determination to prevent any attempts that may be made to overthrow Queen Isabella. A special superintendent or inspector for the Pyrenees is named, whose principal duty will be to prevent all communication between the disaffected within the Spanish territory and the Carlist agents, French or Spanish, without.

A PRESENT FOR THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.—The Port-Augustus or Glentworth Distillery has been in full operation for some time, and on Friday week a sixty-gallon cask of their excellent whisky was forwarded by Messrs. Tolme and Johnston, by the *Maid of Lorn* steamer, for shipment for the Crimea. It is intended as a present to Sir Colin Campbell and the officers of the Highland Brigade.

THE REVENUE.—FINANCIAL REFORM.

THE usually quarterly and annual returns of the Revenue were published on the 1st inst., and as we now watch every such return with great interest, and even anxiety, to ascertain the effects of the war on the national resources, the proof which they supply that these are not merely unimpaired, but are increasing, is dwelt on with gratitude and exultation. Last year, to the end of June, the revenue amounted to £54,470,806; this year, to the same period, it has amounted to £62,212,394—a net increase of £7,741,588. But our readers are aware that in 1854 the taxes on malt, on income, &c., were increased; and that on April 21, in the present year, the taxes on sugar, coffee, tea, spirits, and income were further increased, and some portion of the increase in the quarter, as well as the increase in the year, ought to come into the present accounts. It is, however, well known to all conversant with our system of finance, that the taxes on malt and spirits, and on income, are not collected from the day, and some of them not for many months after, they are imposed. Thus we can only know accurately, the real gain or loss of the Revenue when we are informed exactly how much the new taxes yield, and on this point we are not yet informed, either as to the taxes imposed in the year, or in the portion of the quarter which has elapsed since April 21st. We believe, however, that the increase on the year, though large, hardly comes up to the expectations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The net increase on the quarter is £1,005,575, and the total revenue for the quarter is £16,079,662. It is impossible to say, however, how much of the new taxes imposed in April have been collected, and we should only deceive our readers were we to institute a minute comparison of the gain. A rough calculation shows that, as the Chancellor expected to gain £5,300,000 in the year by taxes imposed in April, and as little more than a sixth part of the year has since elapsed, that the increase in the quarter should be about £900,000, whereas it is upwards of £1,000,000, giving us reason to conclude that a considerable portion of the taxes really due in the previous quarter had only been collected in the present quarter. The later the period, however, in which the increase takes place the more satisfactory it is, and we can but congratulate the public on a large increase in the revenue in the summer quarter of 1855 over the summer quarter of 1854—more than commensurate to the increased taxation.

There are two circumstances to be noticed which serve to explain the less productiveness of the Revenue than may have been calculated on, and justify a better opinion of the increasing resources of the country than the returns superficially examined imply; and both are connected with the Customs. The increase in this branch of the revenue in the year is £958,426, which arises from an increase in the consumption of nearly all the articles subject to Customs duty, except corn and flour. There has been no decrease in the consumption of these, but when grown at home they are subject to no duty; and, in consequence of the excellent harvest last year, upwards of 1,600,000 quarters more home-grown wheat have been sold in our markets since last October than was sold in the same period last year. In the year ending with June, 1855, the quantity of grain and flour, as grain, imported, was upwards of 4,000,000 quarters less than in the year ending with June, 1854. Now, as every quarter imported is subjected to 1s. duty, the consequence was that the Customs revenue in the year was diminished £200,000 by our own agricultural prosperity. The farmers got a slightly increased price for their produce; and, when prices are naturally very high, it becomes worthy of consideration whether the 1s. duty, imposed only for a statistical purpose, should not be abolished. The falling off in this branch of the Customs revenue was coincident with an increase of national wealth; and, accordingly, most of the other Customs duties levied on articles such as cocoa, coffee, sugar, tea, with which none of our own produce comes into competition, have much increased. Thus in the year 1854, ended with December, there were taken into consumption 560,000 lb. of cocoa, nearly 500,000 lb. of cocoa, 750,000 cwt. of sugar, 3,100,000 lb. of tea, 200,000 loads of timber, and nearly 800,000 lb. more tobacco, than in the year ending December, 1853. The increase then going on has in most articles continued this year. Thus, to the end of May, the date of our latest official returns, the consumption of cocoa had increased 45,000 lb.; of sugar, 278,000 cwt.; of tallow, 89,000 cwt.; of tea, 370,000 lb. In some other articles there is a decline, but not sufficient to counterbalance the increase. At the same time, the total increase of the Customs revenue in the quarter is scarcely adequate to the increase made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Customs duties in April. The *Daily News* has explained this by stating that in the month of April, just before the new duties came into operation, 640,000 cwt. of sugar more than the average were entered for consumption, and escaped the new duties; while in May, and probably the same fact held good in June, upwards of 300,000 qrs. less were entered than the monthly average. The inference is that some persons either sagaciously guessed that there would be an increase in the duty on sugar, or were improperly informed of it, and they managed to intercept upwards of £50,000, which ought fairly to have gone to the Customs' revenue of the quarter. Both from what ought to have been paid on the quarter now ended, but was, as it were, smuggled away from it, and from the decline in the Customs revenue in consequence of the prosperity of the agricultural interest, there arises a conviction that the resources of the country, in the second year of the war are increasing.

We must, at the same time, request our readers to recollect that all the resources of the country spring from the industry of the people, and that it is the especial duty of statesmen to employ them with the utmost care, and husband them with the greatest frugality. The finances of a State are its blood. Money is not only the "sinews of war," it is the great fountain of power, the source of vigour and energy, and as it is properly employed, so will the State be well-ordered and flourishing. We no more say that the finances of a State are all in all, than that the blood is all the life of man, and the nerves, and brain, and muscles, and bones nothing; but that the body may be in health, the blood must be continually renewed, and continually oxygenated, and must be equally diffused to every part. A deficiency of arterial blood is disease, and congestion is death. A

family is not actually fed, and clothed, and lodged, and educated by its income being duly and equitably apportioned according to its means to each of its several wants, but unless this be primarily done, necessary work never can be successfully accomplished. This being done, the family will be on the whole well-ordered, ready to meet all the common exigencies of life, and all its duties may be fairly performed. It is so with a State. Its revenue is not all in all; but, just in proportion as this is equitably collected, and justly distributed, all the duties of the State may be, and without it they cannot be, properly performed. In the Decalogue respect for property is inculcated as the next important duty to respect for life. First, "Thou shalt not murder;" and next, "Thou shalt not steal." At present there is amongst us a great want of respect for property, much of which may unobtrusively be traced to the carelessness and disregard of the property of the people—amounting to downright dishonesty—which pervades all the financial departments of the State. Taxes are unfairly and wastefully collected, and equally wastefully expended. They come light, and they go light; though what is often sport to men in office is death to the people. We require to have the sacredness belonging to property diffused through the national finances; not merely that those who receive for services shall have a vested right in their rewards, but that those who pay taxes shall have their vested right in their property respected. In levying taxes the State forgets that it trespasses on property and is only justified by overwhelming necessity. We believe, accordingly, that a financial reform must be the basis of all other reforms, and are glad, therefore, to learn that it is in contemplation to form a Financial Reform Association in the metropolis, which shall have for its great object to promote the judicious use and the careful husbandry of the national finances, not to stint the public service, but to make it efficient and provide it liberally, and at the same time to lighten the burdens on industry.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Union Screw Collier Company's steam-ship *Norman*, left Southampton on Monday, for the Crimea, having on board 55 horses and 40 men of the 6th Dragoon Guards. Independently of the ordinary ship's stores, the *Norman* takes out 300 small casks of sugar, and 100 ditto of rice.

An order has been received from Government to have the steam transports *Candia* and *Indiana* in readiness by Saturday (to-day), to take on board horses and troops. These fine vessels are now lying in the Southampton docks undergoing a complete overhauling.

THE French mortar-vessels have commenced the route to the Baltic. The steam despatch boat *L'Aigle* and the mortar-vessel *La Tranche* have left Cherbourg to join the northern fleet.

ORDERS have been forwarded to India for the embarkation of the 14th Light Dragoons, quartered at Kirtlee, Bombay Presidency, for Suez, from whence the regiment will proceed overland to Alexandria.

NEW MILITARY BARRACKS AT BRIGHTON.—The innkeepers of Brighton having, through a deputation, complained of the inconvenience to which they have been subject by the long continuance of the system of billeting, it has been determined to build a barracks for the regiment, capable of accommodating 1000 men. Several sites in the neighbourhood of Brighton have been inspected, but it is stated that the one which appeared, from locality and price, to be the best adapted for the purpose, is situated on Ditchling-hill, about two miles from Brighton.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO CHATHAM.—Intimation has been forwarded to Colonel Eden, the Commandant of the Garrison, of her Majesty's intended visit to Chatham, for the special purpose of distributing the Crimean medals. It is not yet determined where such an interesting ceremony will take place, but it is supposed either on the Lines or in the spacious gardens of Fort Pitt.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS.—On Monday 35 invalids, who came home in the *Indiana*, arrived at the Strand station of the South-Eastern Railway, under the charge of Dr. Palatiano. A party from the Garrison were in attendance. This vessel brought home 41 invalids, 6 of whom were left at Portsmouth, being too ill to proceed. Of the 35 who arrived, 6 came from Egypt, 3 from Scutari, and 26 from Malta. Of the 35 men, 11 were taken into hospital, the remainder proceeded to St. Mary's Barracks. Dr. Palatiano is the first foreign medical man who has arrived in charge of invalids. About 100 more Indian invalids arrived in the afternoon at Gravesend.

THE newly-launched screw steam-transport *Transit* was handed over by Mr. Mare to the Government on Saturday last. Being in commission, she hoisted her pennant and shipped some of her crew, and hauled from the East India Docks into the river with a view of proceeding direct to Chatham. Captain Johnson, R.N., and late of the *Drier*, is commissioned to the *Transit*. Mr. Watts, surveyor of the Admiralty, and other naval gentlemen, on the part of the Government, held an inspection of the ship, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the excellent arrangements of everything connected with this splendid vessel; indeed so perfect has everything been in the *Transit* for the accommodation and conveyance of troops that the Government Inspector declared that there never was a transport better adapted for the purpose. Stalls for 100 horses have been fitted up between decks. Her pumps are capable of discharging two tons each of water per minute. Her condensing apparatus will be enabled to distil 200 gallons of salt water into fresh water per hour. Her hospital, bath, and store-rooms, &c., are also fitted up on the most improved plan. Never has there been a ship better ventilated.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.—On Sunday last the newly-raised men for this legion were inspected by their Commander, the Baron Stutterheim, accompanied by the Brigadiers Kinloch and Wooldridge, at their Encampment at Shorecliffe. About 900 men were paraded, two-thirds of them the rifle corps from Heligoland. They appeared in excellent order, and looked the sort of stuff of which good soldiers are made. The word of command was given in German. The Baron and staff walked slowly down the front and up the rear lines, minutely looking at every man. In the ranks of this legion are many men of superior education, who have held the position of officers in the Austrian and Prussian armies. These all entered as privates; but many have been made "under officers," and will no doubt get commissions if they distinguish themselves. In one of the smart sergeants may be recognised the Captain of a rifle corps that did good service in the Hungarian war, and has been of late years a teacher of languages. Another private enlisted in the legion after a short sojourn at that aristocratic and even royally-honoured establishment, Birmingham's Ship Hotel, where he occupied the apartments once tenanted by the Emperor of France, and like a gentleman, as he undoubtedly was and is, paid his bill out of a well-lined purse before proceeding in a carriage to the Camp at Shorecliffe.

DEPARTURE OF GUARDS FOR ALDERSHOFF.—On Monday afternoon a large detachment of the Coldstream Guards arrived at the London-bridge railway-station, from Croydon. The men were all in heavy marching order. They proceeded from the railway-station to St. James's Park, where they were minutely inspected by the Adjutant-General of the forces. They all wore the improved accoutrements, cross-belts with frog for bayonet sheath, and pouch for percussion caps; their kits were also of the modified weight. The men are all smart, active fellows, principally volunteers from different militia regiments. Having been put through several evolutions, they were marched off to the South-Western Railway, where a train was in readiness to carry the men on to Aldershoft, whence they proceed to the East. 300 of the Grenadier Guards, 250 of the Scots Fusiliers, and 250 of the Coldstream Guards are under orders to embark for the Crimea during the present month. Twenty more wounded, returned from the service companies of the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, several without arms and legs, were yesterday inspected by the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, at the Horse Guards, previous to receiving compensation and pensions adequate to their injuries.

MR. EDMOND O'FLAHERTY.—The cause of Richardson v. Gregory was tried at the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Friday and Saturday last, and excited great interest. The action was brought upon two bills of exchange for £500 and £300—the first purporting to be drawn by the defendant upon Lord Dunkellin, and accepted by Lord Dunkellin; and the second purporting to be drawn by the defendant and accepted by Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, formerly a Member of Parliament, and an Irish Commissioner of Income-tax. Both these bills, with others, had been received by the plaintiff in discount transactions from Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, who has left the country. The defence was that the signatures of Mr. Gregory and Lord Dunkellin were forgeries. On Saturday the jury returned a verdict that both the defendant's name and Lord Dunkellin's name were forgeries on each of the bills.

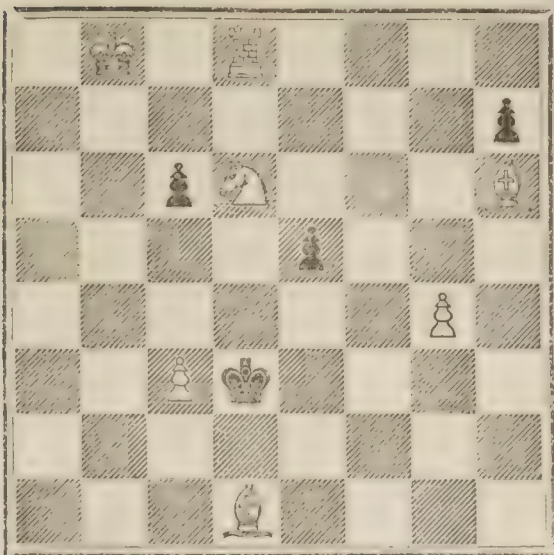
CHESS.

Our Notices to Chess Correspondents will be resumed next week.

PROBLEM No. 594.

By Mr. H. TURTON.

BLACK.



White, playing first, mates in five moves.

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION AT LEAMINGTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE town of Leamington, one of the most beautiful and agreeable places of fashionable retirement of which we can boast, has just been awakened from the dreamy trance of its summer repose, and has caught from an unwonted cause a few days of fervid and intense, although noiseless excitement. This interval of festivity, occurring at what is termed the dull season of this brilliant Spa, is quite unlike the gaieties which year after year, during certain months, it claims as almost a portion of its distinctive character. The occasion to which we refer tells a story, and leaves some trace and remembrance behind. It was what in one sense might be called "a sporting event," but the sport is the quietest, the most intellectual, and the most disciplining of all sports; and after we have stated what actually took place, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to offer a few remarks on the inherent capabilities of the pursuit which assembled so many remarkable and able men at the shortest notice in an English country town, and show, or we are much mistaken, that the beautiful and refined amusement which assembled them may be made to subserve (at least in an ancillary degree) a great and important purpose towards which the expenditure of applying it has never yet been attempted on a large scale or with adequate combination.

The meeting in question was the annual assembly of the Northern and Midland Chess Association, and it was held this year under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. But the increasing interest which this "silent sister" is inspiring was shown in the fact that on this occasion visitors eminent for their knowledge of Chess and their skill and genius in actual play, came from all parts of the United Kingdom—some even from the Continent—to attend the festival of this agreeable association. The public hall of Leamington was engaged for the assembly: more than three hundred tickets of admission were sold, and this conveys but an inadequate idea of the numbers present; for, while many had an official right to attend, hospitality multiplied its own welcome guests. Many ladies honoured the festive convale with their presence, and the chief hotels were thronged with visitors.

Mr. Staunton, and with him many players whose names are well known in its *Fests*, represented the amateurs of the three kingdoms;—and Messrs. de Rivière, of France; Löwenthal and Falkbeer, of Austria; Horwitz, of Prussia; and Signor Tassinari, of Italy, were among the most interesting of the foreign representatives.

There was play, of course; and we shall probably find space for some of the chief games. A number of matches were arranged, few of which, however, could be decided in so short a time; but play was not the most interesting characteristic of the meeting. During so brief an interval, and in so great a crowd, with many of the players fatigued by travelling and excited by their ulterior engagements, good Chess conflicts were not to be expected as the main objects. It was rather a Chess celebration than a Chess battle-ground; an opportunity of making personal acquaintance, or of renewing it; the fixing of future combats, and the interchange of remarks and of views, respecting the present state and possible amelioration of the laws and customs of the game. These more general purposes, which it is not practicable to advance except by means of meetings such as that of Leamington, and which cannot be decided by any isolated player, however eminent, furnished the most valuable business of the week. Mr. Staunton has long meditated how certain universally-felt anomalies and defects which it is a pity to leave unremedied in the usages and rules of a game otherwise so perfect (and even now incomparable) might be removed; and on Friday (June 29) Lord Lyttelton called on the Rev. J. B. Smith to read Mr. Staunton's Digest of the Treatises written on the Laws of Chess by Messrs. Von Heydebrand, Von Jaenisch, and Staunton. All three—and it would be hard to find in any art a more authoritative triumvirate—are agreed in making certain important recommendations. To these suggestions Mr. Staunton adds one of his own, which speaks for itself—the adoption of a *universal nomenclature and notation*. Such discussions as these, which excited the keen interest of those present, show the utility of bringing together as often as possible the largest number possible of eminent players.

Among the adepts present on this occasion, not only were the three kingdoms, as we have said, with France and Germany and Italy represented, but it was curious to note how the various more intellectual callings and classes assisted by proxy. The Universities were prominent. The Church of England stood in formidable strength. Lord Lyttelton's Vice-President at the classic banquet was Dr. Kennedy, the Head Master of Shrewsbury School. The Navy and Army were present in the persons of Admiral Bigland, Colonel Gillingham, and other veterans of distinction.

We cannot pretend to enter here into the thousand details of the week's occurrences; but this we may say, that, as a social celebration in connection with the most scientific of all recreations, few more successful meetings could have been desired by the most devoted of amateurs.

Of the two chief matches—that in which Messrs. Staunton, Wyvill, and Captain Kennedy, consulted against MM. Löwenthal, Falkbeer, and De Rivière, and that in which the best players of Oxford confronted the leading men of Manchester—neither was decided.

Of the other consultation matches, two only were finished. In one of these the Club of Leamington defeated that of Birmingham and Edgbaston, and Nottingham was victorious over Kidderminster. In this last contest an occurrence happened which incidentally illustrates the necessity for enlarging and improving the Rules of Chess. The Kidderminster players made a move which was announced in writing by the gentleman who acted as their secretary as a different move. Thus it stood on the Kidderminster chess-board as it was made, and on their adversaries' as it was erroneously represented. Which was to stand—the actual move made, or the wrong report of it? The players of Kidderminster contended for the move made, their opponents for that announced. The decision of the difference involved the issue of the game. We might pause here and ask, were there but this one anomaly, or open question, left in the regulations effecting not the least interesting form of Chess encounter, would it not abundantly justify Mr. Staunton's persevering efforts to induce some "ecclesiastical" revision of the Chess code? In the instance before us, no distinct law being applicable, the question was referred to the arbitration of three members of the meeting. They decided that the move must hold as reported to the adversaries of those who had the responsibility of the decision making it. We ourselves think otherwise; but whether the decision be correct or incorrect, it is sure at least to provoke discussion, instead of obviating it, and, therefore, furnishes even in this suspended aspect an additional argument for new decisions on the true principles of Chess—we do not say for new principles. Our own protest against the particular decision of the Committee is itself a proof of our position. That decision was, of course, binding on those who appealed to it—beyond that court it is of no force. In opposition to it, Mr. Staunton asked, suppose the wrong move had been made, and the report instead of the move had been right, what would have followed then, especially if some subsequent steps had been taken before the discovery was perceived? He was asked in turn,

would he have allowed such a mistake to pass without evil consequence to those who committed it? and he replied that he would not, that he would propose a fine as a penalty, but not such a penalty as would stultify the contest in progress. We think this sound and rational. It appears to us that where the question is whether a move, or the announcement of it, should hold, the move deserves preference, especially where, as in this case, the board on which it is made is open to the inspection of the opposite party: for, in the first place, the move is part of the game, but the announcement of it is not; in the second place, the only value of the report of a move consists in its conformity with the move, and if you destroy this conformity you annihilate the report. The purpose of the announcement is to let the opponents know the move made. A wrong announcement does not let them know this, therefore it should be punished, but to insist that it shall supersede the true move is to defeat the very and the only purpose for which announcements are intended at all; it is to say that the shadow can exist without the substance, that if it had been announced that we had not repulsed the Russians at Inkermann, then that announcement would be worthy of being held as a defeat, instead of being treated as a punishable or censurable mistake. The parallel we know is not exact, but it is more exact than a parallel between a game by correspondence and a consultation game, in which all the players are in the same room, and in which the only reason for writing the move is to avoid the noise of calling them out.

We shall not, however, argue the point here: we refer to it as a mere illustration of the inconveniences which Mr. Staunton wants to remedy.

Some others were mentioned by Lord Lyttelton, in his able and thoughtful speeches at the banquet; and we shall conclude with a few reflections suggested by the views which his Lordship and some of the other speakers—naval, military, and clerical—unfolded with respect to the social influence of the game of Chess.

An individual, it will be granted, may be known by his amusements, as well as by his work; and between the first and the second there is, besides, a much more important connection than is generally supposed. If you ascertained that every spare moment at Mr. So-and-So's command was spent in drinking, this would furnish some indication of his general constitution of mind, and even of his probable efficiency in any specific undertaking of a sustained order. If a whole nation, for example, existed in which every manly sport was held in abhorrence—in which none wrestled, none hunted, none would row a boat, or throw the bar—in which no jockey could be found who would mount any more formidable courser than a donkey—in which the generality of the men would shudder at the sight of a rifle or a foil—you might, without temerity (no matter how wealthy or how renowned the nation had hitherto been) pronounce what fate was reserved for them in the first serious international disagreement which they might fail to avoid. On the other hand, if all their tastes were low and besotted, though still sturdy and bold, their progress in freedom and enlightenment, in the application of science to the pursuits of industry, and the accumulation of wealth in the difficult arts by which peace is illumined and war impeded, in fine, their whole civil condition at home as a community, no less than their influence abroad as a member of the comity of empires, would be very easy to conjecture. We might enlarge indefinitely on this suggestive theme, and history is at hand to show the double lesson in the case of famous individuals and of famous nations, that in their recreations, the tastes which marked the period antecedent to their rise were very different from those which heralded their decline and fall. It is not our present business to write a general essay on the subject, and we shall, therefore, be satisfied to state simply what we might very fully demonstrate (but what practically, we think, requires no further proof), that the amusements of a people both serve to show their character and tend to form it: indicate it as it is, and affect it as it will be. Were it given to any individuals of the community to imbue the rest with whatever tastes they pleased in everything relating to pastime, nothing could well exceed the stupendous responsibility which would devolve upon such individuals. As that people played we say, so would they work. Were all their diversions right, the rest would infallibly come right too. Indeed, in this respect, the time of diversion is even more important on the long run, than the time of labour; for if all be well when left to yourself, there is little danger for you under the goad of duty and of necessity. Tastes are made when a person is consulting his own disposition; and they are often so made that when he has to consult his business they must be unmade or controlled, and what is thus true of a man's tastes is equally true of his capabilities. Every one seeks to please himself in his choice of amusements. It depends on the manner in which he does here please himself whether he shall or shall not incur the penalty of coercing him in almost everything else. We break away from the temptation of this subject with one or two remarks of a purely practical nature, the truth of which, we are quite certain, will not be contested.

In the first place, Chess (though it was justly recommended by Franklin as a powerful educational agency, and is allowed by all who know it to merit that remarkable designation) does not itself require any special scholarship whatever, either to play it or to enjoy it. It might, for all that its intrinsic character contains, be eminently and thoroughly a people's game, if the people, as such, only knew it. To the probable results we will make in a moment a rapid passing allusion. Meantime we lay stress on the fact just stated, viz., that the learned and the unlearned might fairly meet each other over the Chess-board. If, historically speaking, it has in a far greater degree been the game of the learned (and generally, indeed, the game of the few), that is a fact into the causes of which it might be interesting to inquire; but which, we apprehend, leaves what we say of the game, in its intrinsic character, wholly unimpugned. In truth, where the nature of the game drives any person away, it never is because he is unlearned, though it frequently is because he is stupid; and unlearned does not mean stupid—there have been many learned persons who have been stupid enough, and there are thousands of the unlearned who are full of ability. We are aware of the existence of other moral sources of possible prejudice against Chess; but they affect all classes alike, and we need not recapitulate them. Sufficient to say that, while learning and the want of it respectively make class-characteristics, cleverness and dullness do not; and that no peculiar degree of learning or of scholarship is more requisite to play or to enjoy Chess than to play any other game, whether elegant or rude. It is certain natural faculties which are necessary; and these Chess of itself will exercise and strengthen. If a person's position or lot has precluded him, during a part of his life, from other exercise for them, and has refused him a more real field, that is no reason for excluding him from this. On the contrary, to be denied the usual and regular means of improving those particular powers which it is well known that the game invariably fosters and invigorates, is to need it much, to need it in very different and far greater degree. To all it is an advantage—to him an advantage not to be otherwise supplied. But, happily, it is exceedingly accessible.

In the second place, although there are many recreations whose votaries are more numerous than those of Chess, there is not one (and this is a fact which will not be contradicted)—there is, we say, not one whose habitual cultivators are seen to become such "fanatics" for their own favourite game. They generally register the remembrance of their first introduction to it as an epoch in their lives, wonder how they "got on" without it, talk of it and think of it as pure *treasure-trove*; and, in short, seldom escape moving the surprise and provoking the good-humoured banter of their friends, by their boundless and enthusiastic, yet settled and sustained, devotion to this enchanting pastime. Everybody does not love Chess—but everybody who knows it does; almost each player indulging regularly and periodically in a rave about it. Of no other pastime that now exists or that ever existed is this equally true. You will find certain persons as fond of other amusements as any Chess-player, perhaps, is fond of Chess, but you will not find any amusement with which its adepts as a *body* are so notoriously and so deeply absorbed. There is no limit to the conceivable whims of individuals, and, accordingly, individuals are constantly observed to evince all manner of eccentric transports for strange crochets and amazing caprices, with which nobody else, even after investigating them, can bring themselves to sympathise. Now, the cause of the game of Chess is exactly and literally the contrary; the charm of it proceeds not only from the oddly constituted brain of some "mover" who can nowhere find a "seconded," but makes itself felt amid all the diversities of human tastes. To many it is uninteresting because to many it is unknown, but none knows it who does not allow its wonderfully engrossing tendency. Among those who positively dislike any other games which could be mentioned, are always a portion of those who have studied them. Chess alone can reckon with general and practical exactitude the number of its admirers by the simple process of reckoning the number of its students. These last can in no other contrivance for the diversion of mankind, be so safely accounted as all enthusiasts. It seems, therefore, a natural and legitimate inference, that to make the game widely popular it needs only but to make it widely known; that the million would take in it the delight which the few have ever taken, provided only you once brought it to the acquaintance of the million.

Now it so happens that the very class for whom Sunday beer bills are intended, for whom all sorts of legislative and even social machinery are put in action, possess far less leisure than any other class, and must limit their recreations to a much narrower margin of the twenty-four hours.

There is one great want amid the many advantages of Chess that, like reading and listening to lectures, it includes no bodily exertion. Passing that by, we may boldly say among sedentary recreations, none is comparable to it for a moment; and as it is a rather time-exacting game, if once any large portion of the gin-drinking, bar-haunting class proceeds a grade or two beyond the mere elementary knowledge, a step or two beyond the moves, their limited hours of amusement would slip away unnoticed, and the whole margin of their leisure would be stolen from debauchery, redeemed by a sort of salutary cheat, from vice and demoralisation.

To all, the game is more of an amusement than some books, to that class it would be more so than almost any. Besides, the attention is more riveted. Chess will do, and has been known to do, what even physical intoxication cannot effect, it makes the player unconscious of acute bodily pain. We have not space at present to pursue our object; we will, therefore, merely add that it is a cheap game, that it is a sober game, that it is the least gambling and yet the most absorbing of games, that it is domestic and peripatetic alike, that it can be played alone, that it can be played with a friend ten thousand miles away, and yet allow the players to cultivate their homes, that it is a bond which no distance can sever, and yet a peaceful and sedentary attraction to one's own circle.

* * * In our next we propose to give one or two of the best games played, and to present a notice of the banquet which terminated this most interesting and successful assemblage.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Duke of Northumberland has bought the Camuccini collection of pictures for £18,000. This is the largest sum given in England by a single individual for a single collection since Charles the First bought the gallery of the Duke of Mantua, and the Duke of Buckingham imitated his master's example by purchasing the noble collection formed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. The Camuccini collection is a well-known gallery. It has been formed over a long series of years, with great opportunities and rare good taste.

Once more Mr. Ruskin. He is a critic a third time, in a supplement to a third edition of his Notes on what he is pleased to call some of the Principal Pictures Exhibited in the Rooms of the Royal Academy. He has discovered a promising genius in Miss J. M. Boyce, replies to our contemporary the *Globe*, has another tinge at David Roberts, insults newspaper critics on art, has a glowing and overdone eulogium on Mr. Leslie's "Rape of the Lock" in last year's Academy, and winds up with an expression of wonder at Mr. Leslie's extreme rashness in attempting a work of criticism on historical or sacred painting. Mr. Leslie will no doubt wonder in the same degree at Mr. Ruskin's extreme rashness in his sixpenny pamphlet of Notes on Some of the Principal Pictures.

Antiquaries and authors—nay, all who are in any way interested in the preservation and consultation of the records (the first in the world, in point of importance)—are crying out against the present mismanagement of the Public Record Office. What are the circumstances? Until the last three years our records were consigned to gloomy apartments over gunpowder-magazines—to a damp chapter-house—a rat-frequented riding-school—the below-water vaults of Somerset-house—a tenement off Chancery-lane, surrounded by low buildings very often on fire—crazy cellars in Downing-street, and badly-tilled garrets about the Abbey and purlieus of Westminster. When this, after some ten years of agitation, was made known to Government, a vote of Parliament was obtained, and, under the careful eye of Mr. Pennethorne, the present Record Repository off Chancery-lane was begun. There was a hope that in the new repository the records of this great kingdom would be securely lodged and readily accessible; and that, by consulting them, future Hallams and Macaulays would correct and enlarge our knowledge of the history of England, and of the manners and customs of our forefathers. But this expectation has been set aside. The Keeper of the Records informs us that the present building is "wholly inadequate" to contain all the records under his charge. But why is this, Sir John Romilly? let us ask. What are Public Records? and what have you been about? Will our readers believe that the War-office and the Treasury have prevailed on Sir John Romilly to fill and choke up his new building with one hundred and fifty tons, filling one hundred and thirteen van-loads of militia accounts and vouchers relating—not to the Wars of the Roses or the Civil War (when our printed materials were either none or very scant)—but to a period when George III. was King, and our fathers served in the Middlesex Light Horse or the Surrey Heavy Dragoons. Sir John Romilly has actually filled his shelves with three thousand nine hundred and thirty volumes of Army Pay Lists, of which the most antique dates no further back than the year 1798! He is also about to accept a mass of papers relating to Friendly Societies, and other useless materials, fit only for the mill or the butterman. As he cannot destroy, he must keep. Is it for such papers as these, let us ask, that our Pipe Rolls and Close Rolls, our Pell Records and Star-chamber Papers, must still remain in their insecure and almost inaccessible repositories? Is it for such rubbish that we have erected a building at an expense already of something like £50,000?

The leading art-attraction of the week has been an exhibition at Christie and Manson's of one hundred and forty sketches from the facile and faithful pencil of Mr. John F. Lewis. When the sale was first announced, we were led to believe that the collection was one in which Mr. Lewis might have a pecuniary interest. This, however, from the slight, the too slight, character of the bulk of the drawings, is evidently not the case. "A Child at Sorrento" (admirable for expression) and "A Girl in a Mantilla" are among the leading attractions of the collection.

The French Government has just set us a good example. The Emperor and M. Taschereau have printed and published the first volume of the books in the Imperial Library relating to France and the French. We wish Lord Palmerston and Mr. Panizzi could be induced to print and publish a similar volume of books in the British Museum relating to England and the English. There are shortcomings, and of course errors, in M. Taschereau's first volume; but it is still a national work, and of universal importance. M. Taschereau has too much good sense to go in quest of unattainable perfection, or to defer a work of immense utility because he feels he can not complete it to his own satisfaction. Mr. Panizzi has rather too fine a sense of the absolute necessities of a working catalogue of books.

Two men at one time intimately connected with newspaper literature have within the last ten days been taken from among us—John Black and James Silk Buckingham. Mr. Black was for very many years the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and Mr. Buckingham was the originator and first editor of the *Athenaeum*. There was little in common between them. Mr. Black was a ripe scholar, a well-read man, and nothing of an adventurer; Mr. Buckingham was indifferently read, and was, we fear, something of an adventurer. Few who have been connected with the London press but can readily recall John Black—his good-humoured smile, his pleasant stories, and his constant attendant, a large Northumberland dog called Cato, which he used to lug along from book-stall to book-stall, or run with to and from Blackheath and London at all hours of the night. Mr. Buckingham was busy with his autobiography at the time of his death; unfortunately, Mr. Black has not left his. Black had much to tell both from books and men. He was the intimate friend of Bentham and Mill, of Stothard and Allan Cunningham, of Perry, and of many who still survive to think of him with tenderness. Colbitt called him Dr. Black, and delighted to speak of him as a Scotch *philosopher*. He was a great talker, and talked well.

The monument to Samuel Phillips of the *Times* has been entrusted to Mr. Digby Wyatt, who, with the fine feeling of a true artist for a true author, is working at it only as a labour of love. It is to be erected over his grave in Sydenham churchyard.

Lord Stanhope has selected a most admirable and appropriate subject for his first Prize Essay at Oxford in English History: it is that of the Character of Lord Clarendon—first as a statesman, and secondly as an historian!

A letter from Acapulco confirms the discovery of gold in that district, and states that the first party left for the mines on the 12th May.

A Mahometan sailor was drowned by falling from a ship at Greenwich the other night. His brother seamen lighted a fire on the wharf for the purpose of performing the funeral rites, after the Indian custom, by burning the body, but this was prevented, and it was interred in the cemetery.

CRONSTADT, FROM THE NORTH.



ELEVEN RUSSIAN BLACK-SHIPS: FOUR LINERS, FIVE FRIGATES, TWO CORVETTES.

RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT FIRING THE FIRST SHOT AGAINST THE BRITISH FLAG OFF CRONSTADT.

H.M.S. "MERLIN," WITH THE FRENCH ADMIRAL PRIEAU ON BOARD.

H.M.S. "FIREFLY."

"D'ASSAS" FRENCH STEAMER.

CRONSTADT, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



"THE DRAGON."

FORT ALEXANDER. FORT MENCHIKOFF. TWO THREE-DECKERS.

H.M.S. "MERLIN," CAPTAIN SULLIVAN. FORT BIRANK.

PETERHOFF.



ORANIENBAUM.

PLAN OF THE POSITION OF THE ALLIED FLEETS BEFORE CRONSTADT.

RECONNOITRING OFF CRONSTADT.—THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

LAST Saturday week the Admirals and Masters of the Fleet, in the *Merlin* and *Dragon*—the two vessels represented in the Engraving in pages 24-25—proceeded to reconnoitre to the north-eastward of Cronstadt. They approached so near the block-ships that a gun-boat at anchor between two of them fired two shots at the *Merlin*, which fell about 150 yards from her. The Russians are evidently aware that this is their weakest point, and, as it can only be strengthened by shipping, it presents the most favourable point for attack. The *Vulture*, *Peller*, and *Snap* were ordered to prepare to render immediate assistance if required. The enemy tried the range of their guns four or five times, when, finding it was not sufficiently extensive, they ceased firing and allowed the English steamers to proceed with their work without further interference. At 7.30 p.m. the *Merlin* and *Dragon* returned to their former anchorage.

In part of our last week's impression we mentioned that 46 infernal machines had been taken up by our vessels. The particulars of the capture are given in recent letters from the Baltic. It appears that these instruments of destruction are placed in pairs, connected together by a rope (in the centre of which a float is attached), at a distance below the surface of the water varying from nine to twelve feet. Their apex points downwards, and they are moored by means of large stones at the bottom of the sea. Through holes bored in the centre of the stones a stout rope passes, which is firmly secured to a ring screwed into the apex of the machines. On the 21st ult., about noon, each vessel commenced sweeping for the infernal machines, and before night gathered in a capital harvest of them. The way in which the sweeping is done is this:—Two boats take between them a long rope, which is sunk to the depth of ten or twelve feet by means of weights, and held suspended at that depth by lines attached to small casks, which float on the surface at intervals of forty or fifty yards; the boats then separate as far as the rope will allow, and pull in parallel lines until one of the casks stops behind, which tells them, as a float tells the angler, that they have caught something; the two boats then approach each other, keeping the rope taut, then haul it in carefully, and up comes the machine. The *Exmouth* found the first, the *Nile* the second; and then the catching became so numerous that, in some instances, two at a time were hauled up. They were at first supposed to be only the buoys to the machine; but, unfortunately, Admiral Seymour proved them to be the machine itself in a most unpleasant manner. He was examining one on the poop of the *Exmouth*, and, incautiously tapping a little bit of iron which projected from its side, saying, "this must be the way they are exploded," when bang! the thing went off, and everybody round was scattered on the deck. Admiral Seymour was so injured in the eyes that for some time it was thought he would lose the sight of both, but he soon recovered and no fear is entertained now of either. Lieut. Lewis, R.N., was severely wounded in the knee-joint, and badly burnt in the hands and arms; the signalman, who was holding the machine in his hands, was severely burnt down the front of the body and legs; and Mr. Peira, Flag-Lieutenant, had his whiskers burnt off and his face singed, and every one near was more or less burnt. It was a wonderful escape for them all. Each machine consists of a cone of galvanised iron, sixteen inches in diameter at the base and twenty inches from base to apex; it is divided into three chambers, the one near the base being largest and containing air causes it to float with the base uppermost. In the centre of this chamber is another, which holds a tube with a fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it. This consists of two little iron rods, which move in guides, and are kept projected over the side of the base by springs, which press them outwards. When anything pushes either of these rods inwards it strikes against a lever, which moves like a pendulum, in the fuse-tube, and the lower end of the lever breaks or lends a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which is set on fire by coming in contact with some sulphuric acid held in a capillary tube, which is broken at the same time, and so fires the fuse, which communicates with the powder contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which holds about 9 lb. or 10 lb. At the extreme apex is a brass ring, to which is attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moors them about nine or ten feet below the surface, so that the only vessels they could hurt, the gun-boats, float quietly over them; and now we know what they are, they have been disarmed of all their dread. But they prove dangerous playthings: the Commander-in-Chief was examining one of the fuse-tubes that was supposed to be spent, for it was full of mud and water, when he accidentally touched the lever, and it exploded in his hands, scattering the mud into the faces of all present, and literally throwing dirt into their eyes, but doing no hurt.

The accompanying Views are from the Sketches by Mr. Carmichael, referred to in the letter in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 23.

THE REPULSE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE.

BAD ARRANGEMENTS.

The original plan of attack contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and place the whole town and harbour at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practicable design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack of the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage of this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring a vast number of guns into play against us, which in the former case could not have injured a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some 4000 men; whilst the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that fell to their share, told off 25,000. Of our handful, again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments selected for the service—regiments which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brunt of our trench-fighting, and suffered accordingly.

Then another deviation from the original plan of attack was made by General Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday, night necessarily compelled a slackening of the Allied fire, and during this respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries during the day. It was therefore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff, to render as many of their guns as possible incapable of mischief. An hour or so, however, before the combined forces marched from the camp the French Commander-in-Chief rode over to our own headquarters and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his trenches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them; and, consequently, they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favourable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them. Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his Camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and, accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon, the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death.

THE ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.

The French plan of assault appears to have consisted in assailing the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—twenty-five thousand men are said to have been actually engaged. In just retribution for the disregard of their General to the good to be expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubt swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. The French army of attack was divided into three divisions, headed respectively by General Meyran, General Brunet, and General d'Autemarre, and the intention was to commence operations at three o'clock; but, instead of waiting for the attack, the Russians, at a quarter before three, opened fire on General Meyran's division, placed on the side of the Carcening Bay, and decimated it before the two other divisions could recover from their surprise; so that by the time General Pelissier was on the ground, which was not till three o'clock, his combinations were irretrievably deranged. So sudden and complete was the destruction dealt on General Meyran's division—the General himself being wounded—that the Russians were able to turn their whole attention on General Brunet, whose division was taken in flank and crippled, and the General killed, by the time the Third Division came up, to be likewise decimated. Thus it was the Russians took the French by surprise, and were able, as a consequence, to execute the manoeuvre which has ever been the aim of great captains, that of beating the enemy in detail. This is the French account of the affair, and from which it becomes clear that even if the English had succeeded in entering the Redan they could not have enabled the French to achieve the main object of the day—that of taking the Malakoff Tower.

THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON THE REDAN.

The manner of our attack was as follows:—The senior brigades of the Light Division, Second Division, Third Division, and Fourth Division were to furnish each one column of 1750 men, to whom were joined 60 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left of the Redan, close to the neck of the Dockyard Creek. The second brigades of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards Brigade and Highland Brigade were moved up and kept in reserve also for any duty that might occur. The attacking party of the Second Division was the only exception to these rules, as it was formed of broken brigades. Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men

for the assaulting column, a working party of 400 men to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support, and 100 riflemen or sharpshooters preceding the head of the assaulting column to keep down the fire of the batteries and of the enemy's Chasseurs, and 50 men carrying woolpacks to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling-ladders. The Light Division column was to attack the right of the Redan at the re-entering angle; the Second Division column was to attack the apex of the Redan as soon as the Light Division and Fourth Division had carried the work at the flanks; the Third Division was to assault the Cemetery and the Barrack Batteries; the Fourth Division column was to assail the left flank of the Redan at the re-entering angle. The Second Division were only to attack the apex after the Light Division and Fourth Division had gained the flanks, and effected a junction along the base of the works, when they were to prevent the consequences of forcing a strong body of the enemy from the flanks into the angle of the Redan. The attacking column of the Light Division was furnished by the 7th Fusiliers, 23rd Welsh, the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and 34th Regiment. The storming party was led by Colonel Yea, of the 7th. The 19th, 77th, and 85th Regiments, or the Second Brigade, were in reserve, under Colonel Shirley. Soon after twelve o'clock they moved down from camp and took ground in the trenches under the direction of Major Halliwell, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division. The Second Division was on their left, the Fourth Division on the left of the Second Division, and the Third Division on the extreme left. The movement was simultaneous, and the troops moved off together till they came into the trenches, from which they were to issue forth to attack the dark wall of earth serrated with embrasures before them.

As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or another, got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose in consequence. On crossing the trench our men, instead of coming upon the open in a firm body, were broken into twos and threes. This arose from the want of a temporary step above the berme, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and as the top of the trench is of unequal height and form, their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed mitraille, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?" But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavoured to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape-shot. It the 34th, Captain Shifner and Captain Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Captain Gwilt, Captain Jordan, Captain Warry, Lieutenant Peel, Lieutenant Alt, Lieutenant Clayton, and Lieutenant Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. Altogether the division lost upwards of 320 men killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the futile attack. The signal for our assault was to be given by the discharge of two service-rockets, which were to have been fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of their success.

It is certain that the French did for a short time establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they were soon expelled with loss, and several persons say that they saw a large triangular blue and black flag waving from the Malakoff all during the fight. The moment the rockets were fired the Light Division rushed out of cover; and in a quarter of an hour this infantry Balaklava was over, so far as any chance of success was concerned. The Second Division, seeing that the flank attacks failed, wisely kept under cover, and suffered but a trifling loss. Had they foolishly advanced, we should have to deplore greater and more useless slaughter. The 41st under Lieut.-Colonel Eman, were to form the assaulting party. Captain Mauleverer, of the 20th Regiment, commanded the working party. The 2nd Battalion Royals was to follow the 11st, and, with the 55th, was to form a supporting party, while the 49th and 47th were in reserve, and the 62nd were to furnish men for carrying woolpacks and ladders. They were marched off, and took ground, guided by Captain Layard, and were formed in the old advanced parallel, next to the Quarry, and remained there till the attack failed. The Fourth Division were guided down by their active Quartermaster-General, Colonel Wyndham, and took ground in the trench to the left, but it would seem as if they attacked a little too near the apex of the Redan. Poor Sir John Campbell seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Captain Hume and Captain Snodgrass, his Aide-de-Camp, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if aware to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. The 57th, out of 400 men, had more than a third killed and wounded, and it became evident that the contest on the left was as hopeless as the fight on the right, and in fifteen minutes all was over.

CAPTURE OF THE CEMETERY.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 28th Regiment, 38th Regiment, and 44th Regiment. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielden, of the 44th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Greenhill Battery to the Cemetery, and halted under cover while the necessary dispositions were being made for the attack. General Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something, that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer, which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and, with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners; but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed; and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhanged the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses and fired grape incessantly; but the soldiers kept close, though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine Muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. Some of the officers when they went away carried off articles of clothing and papers, as proof of their entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and guinea-pigs, which were tame in the houses. The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses, and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th Regiment lost 250 men. In the middle of the day Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of ammunition, and that the rifles were clogged. The rifles, which were of the Enfield pattern, had only been served to the regiment the day before, and again it was found that these admirable weapons are open to the grave defect which has been so frequently mentioned, and that they are liable to become useless after firing twenty rounds. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter, but, when he reached the place where the General ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdraw owing to his wound, and he therefore delivered the document to Colonel Edwardes. As there was no possibility of getting support down to the troops, Colonel Edwardes crept down along with the sergeant and got into the houses to see how matters were going on. The officer in command, on learning the state of the case, ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could; and meantime they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusillade. The 9th Regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and held their position, as well as the 18th. A sergeant and a handful of men actually got possession of the little Wasp Battery, in which there were only twelve or fourteen Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men, but when the latter turned round they discovered they were quite unsupported; and the Russians, seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them and drove them out of the battery. An officer and half-a-dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff Battery, and were advancing into it when they, too, saw that they were by themselves, and, as it was futile to attempt holding their ground, they retreated. About fifteen French soldiers on their left aided them, but as they were likewise unsupported they had to retire. Another officer with only twelve men took one of the Russian rifle-pits, bayoneted those they found in it, and held possession of it during the day. Meantime, while these portions of the 5th and 18th and parties of the 44th and 28th were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and of the 38th kept up a hot fire from the Cemetery on the Russians in the battery and on the sharpshooters, all the time being exposed to a tremendous shower of bullets, grape, round-shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant *mitraille* and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The detachments from the hard-working and little-noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of 60 men each, one for each column, but only two of them went out, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told off to carry scaling-ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for our storming parties. It is not to be wondered at if they suffered severely. On that eventful day 14 men were killed and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed, and several others were wounded, by the bursting of one of our 68-pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm from the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieutenant Ermiston lay for five hours under the abutts of the Redan, and was reported dead, but he watched his opportunity, and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr. Kennedy, senior mate of the *London*, and of the Naval Brigade, was also left behind close to the abutts; and, after several hours of painful concealment, he rolled himself over and over like a ball down the declivity, and managed to get into the trench. Lieutenant Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open. He at once exclaimed, "We must go and save him!" and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a yard when he was shot through the breast, and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of action untouched. Lieutenant Dalryell, of the *Leander*, was struck in the left arm by a grape-shot, and underwent amputation. Lieutenant Cave and Mr. Wood, midshipman, were also wounded. Captain Peel, who commanded the detachment, was shot through the arm.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Next morning there was hoisted a gun fired on either side; and about twelve o'clock the English hoisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of their dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given, the wisacre of an officer in command on our side ordered the flag to be pulled down. Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but Captain — refused, alleging that he must "wait for further orders;" and this, though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing in pain and thirst under a broiling sun! "Further orders" were waited for, and no truce was again asked till four o'clock, when it was at once granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in. The Russians threw out an advanced line of sentries to keep off prying eyes from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled among our party, and as several of them spoke English fluently a good deal was said. Their "pumping" inclination, however, was so marked as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very naive interrogator that their grape-shot did injury to our men in possession of the lately-taken Quarries a remark which procured his instant order to the rear by General Airey. It was by one of these polite fees that the inquiry was made of an Englishman whether "our generals had really been drunk or not during the recent assault."

The Russians having helped our men to gather in the dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end.

Sir John Campbell was interred on Cathcart's-hill, his favourite resort, where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. "It was but the very evening before his death," says a correspondent, "that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain Vaughan, an officer of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking to him to come and lunch with him next day at the Club-house of Sebastopol."

PARTNERSHIP AND LIMITED LIABILITY.

THE Government Bills relating to these subjects have been read twice, and are now in Committee, where certain modifications will be introduced; but the main principle on which both measures are founded appears to be safe. Private partnerships are now regulated by common law, and partnerships in joint-stock companies by statute. The legal test of a partnership is the receipt and division of profits, and the act of one partner binds all the others, whether active or dormant, known or unknown; thus, if a bankruptcy ensues, a creditor may seize the whole property of a person of whose existence he was ignorant, and, of course, on whose responsibility he never calculated. In cases of simple partnership, Mr. Bouverie proposes that when persons lend money to others engaged in business on condition of receiving a sum varying, according to the amount of profit, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any interest on account of such loan, the lenders shall not be deemed partners with the persons borrowing such money. This is a wise and just provision, albeit some prejudicial and unreflecting parties consider it may weaken the security of creditors; but that is a false view of the subject; for, as M. Say, the celebrated French economist, has well observed, "a sum advanced *en commandite*, always known to the creditors, is an addition to the value of the funds furnished by the undertaker. If the *commandite* partner was a simple lender, he would diminish the security of the creditors by sharing with them the assets of the concern." This ought to be decisive of the whole question. If A and B are the undertakers, and in that capacity responsible to their last shilling and last acre, and C is a *commanditaire* lending to A and B £10,000, those £10,000 are liable, in addition to the capital of A and B, to which extent the security of the creditors is strengthened. Every one has the option of trading or refusing to trade with a partnership founded on Limited Liability; and he who elects to do so of his own free will can have no right to turn round on C, should bankruptcy ensue, and complain that his *fortune* is not liable, since he knew, before opening an account, that C had only pledged his credit to the fixed sum of £10,000.

Mr. Bouverie's argument, drawn from the repeal of the Usury Laws, does not appear to us very felicitous, or even pertinent. The problem of Limited Liability rests on a separate and independent basis, and ought not to be mixed up with the rate of interest. Moreover, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade appears to us to have adopted the prevalent error on usury; which error asks, "Why may not a man obtain as much profit from legal-tender money as from any other commodity in the market?" The reason why he ought not to, because legal-tender money is the very opposite of every other commodity in the market: its quantity is regulated by Act of Parliament; and when it is most needed it is rendered most scarce. But the supply of commodities is exclusively determined by the law of supply and demand; and when they are scarce, or apprehension is entertained of their becoming scarce, no legislative enactment prevents their multiplication; which is not true of legal tender. Hence the parallel sought to be established between money and commodities is false.

In private partnerships consisting of few members all may see each other, and consult with each other, daily; but this is not the case with partnerships in joint-stock companies wherein the shareholders are very numerous. These are governed by a deed of settlement: the directors must hold a certain amount of shares, and to them the management is committed, the great body of the shareholders having no voice in the management of affairs, except at periodical meetings. In fact, these institutions are managed through delegation and the representative system, combined with the principle of association; while in private partnership the bond of union is personal contact and mutual confidence. Mr. Bouverie proposes to exempt insurance companies and banks from the benefit of Limited Liability. On this point Mr. Cardwell differed, "seeing that the former were the only companies to which it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the bill passed or not." Such, indeed, is the nature of insurance companies, that they can enter into a separate written agreement with each of their customers, and apply to all of them, if they please, the principle of Limited Liability. Therefore, to exclude them from the provisions of the proposed bill is a sheer waste of legislative caution. In this view Mr. Cardwell argued that, for the sake of "harmony in legislation," insurance companies ought not to be excluded. In reference to banks, he recommended that the case of those institutions should be postponed till next Session. Banks are not under the control of the Board of Trade, but under the control of the Treasury; so that, in strictness, they do not come within Mr. Bouverie's department. By next year Parliament will have had some experience of the practical working of the new system, and at present it may be prudent to content ourselves with establishing the principle of Limited Liability. Moreover, some course must be taken in 1856 in reference to the Charter of the Bank of England; and then perhaps the most fitting opportunity will be afforded for considering the position of all our banking institutions.

They who oppose all progress, denouncing it as innovation in a bad and dangerous sense, may here be reminded that Limited Liability has existed in this country since the 7th and 8th of William IV. Among other undertakings, railways, docks, and canals, have enjoyed this privilege; and, had it not been conceded, some of our most useful and gigantic works would never have existed. Under the Act just referred to, and the 1st Victoria—the Letters Patent Act—the Board of Trade may grant or refuse Limited Liability, which Mr. Bouverie justly denounced as an "odious power," exposing those who exercise that authority to the charge of favouritism. He put the case most forcibly in these words:—"He might also state that this matter rested with those who conducted the private business of both Houses; for if the Chairman of Ways and Means in the one, and the Chairman of Committees in the other, were to agree that the rule should be so that every company which came for a private bill should be granted Limited Liability, then the House of Commons would find that this great change would be effected without its having a voice in the matter."

From this it is plain that the House of Commons has already surrendered its right of legislation on questions of partnership, and delegated it to individuals; and that House cannot now, with any decency or consistency, resist the proposed measures, unless it abolishes the Acts of William and Victoria already cited. Nor must it be forgotten that under what is called the "cash-book system" the principle of Limited Liability has long existed in full force in the mines of Devonshire and Cornwall; and the courts of common law have decided that the directors of mining districts in those counties have not the power of binding the shareholders by the engagements which were made for the company.

It may be asked, and fairly asked, what guarantee will be given by the partners *en commandite* that their capital shall not be suddenly withdrawn? Under the existing law, members of joint stock companies who retire are responsible for three years after their retirement. Mr. Cardwell has suggested the following securities under the new system:—"In the first place, the name of the firm should indicate that it is a limited-liability company; in the second place, a published list at the Registrar's office and in the *Gazette* should show the quantum of liability of each partner; thirdly, when a company failed to meet its

engagements, every person should be liable to the amount for which he was entered; and, lastly, every person should be liable for a limited period after he had parted with his shares."

This appears to us very reasonable; but we cannot approve of Mr. Bouverie's maximum of a capital of £20,000, a subscription contract signed to the extent of £15,000, and 20 per cent on that last amount, or £3000 being paid up, before the partnership can be called into legal existence; since such restrictions do of themselves create a monopoly, and vest the privileges sought for exclusively in the hands of the rich. This would defeat the whole *morale* of the operation, which desires to call into play, fairly and without exception, the great principle of association among all classes who desire to avail themselves of its exercise. Socialism has sought to break down property by confiscation. Association, a healthy form of Conservatism, seeks, by the union of small or moderate means, to emancipate labour from the omnipotence of capital; it desires not to destroy what others possess, but to elevate labour to its legitimate position. If the opulent may combine their millions, on what honest ground can it be contended that the humble may not combine their ten or five pounds in an undertaking which they deem mutually beneficial? We believe that this privilege would powerfully encourage prudent habits; that the working classes, having a new future to look to, would cherish the virtues of economy, when they knew that, after a few years of self-restraint, they might rise from the precarious condition of daily toil, and class themselves in the rank of small capitalists. The recklessness imputed to them greatly arises from the want of hope, for they see no opening through which they may be elevated in the social scale. Limited liability will create that opening and inspire that hope; and they will become prudent, and save out of their earnings, when they are assured that without risk they may share in the benefits of associated enterprise.

When the bills have passed through Committee we may return to the subject, and consider the amendments that are introduced.

THE SPIT OF ARABAT.—The spits or banks which formed such important natural defences of the position are now in our hands, or are, at least, rendered useless to the enemy, and are converted into an ingredient of our strength. As long as we have a gun-boat no Russian will dare to march on these open arid roads. The point or bank of Tchekchak, opposite Yenikale, is one of the many extraordinary spits of land which abound in this part of the world, and which are, as far as I know, without example in any other country. Of all these, the Spit of Arabat, which is a bank but a few feet above water, and is in some places only a furlong in breadth, is the most remarkable. It is nearly seventy miles in length, and its average width is less than half a mile from sea to sea. The bank of Tchekchak (or Savannala Bay), which runs for nearly eight miles in a south-westerly direction from Cape Karmir-nol past Yenikale, closes up the Bay of Kertch on the west; and the Gulf of Taman, on the east, is a type of these formations, and is sufficiently interesting to deserve a visit. It only differs from Arabat in size, and in the absence of the fresh-water wells, which are to be found at long intervals on the great road from Arabat to Genitchi. It is so low that it is barely six feet above the level of the sea into which it runs. A bank of sand on both sides of the spit, piled up three or four feet in height, marks the boundary of the beach. The latter, which is a bank of shingle, shells, and fine sand, is only a few yards broad, and is terminated by the sand and rank grass and rushes of the spit, which rise up a foot or two above the beach. In the interior, or on the body of the bank, there are numerous lagoons—narrow strips of water much saltier than that of the adjacent sea. Some of these are only a few yards in length and a few feet in breadth, and extend for a quarter of a mile, and are about 100 yards broad. They are bounded alike by thick high grass and rushes. The bottom, which is found at a depth of a few feet—often at two or three inches—consists of hard sand, covered with slimy green vegetable matter. The water abounds in small damselfishes, and in shrimps, which leap about in wild commotion at an approaching footsteps. Every lagoon is covered with mallards and ducks, in pairs, the flocks of the spit is the resort of pelicans and cormorants, and in the distance, the dreary solitude of the scene, is beyond description. Multitudes of odd, crustaceous-looking polyps are to be seen in the mud, and bright-coloured flycatchers, with orange-brown wings, are seen to pose over their nests below them.—*Letter from Kertch.*

A RUSSIAN BATTERY ON THE SEA OF AZOFF.—The first day I went over we landed on the beach close to the battery which the Russians placed on the spit at the Ferry station. It consisted of a quadrangular work of sand-bags, constructed in a very durable manner, and evidently not long made. In the centre of the square there was a white-washed house, which served as a barrack for the garrison. The walls only were left, and the smoke rose from the ashes of the roof and rattled inside the shell. Our men had fired it when they landed. A party of sailors were busy in slinging and removing the guns from the battery to a lump, for carriage to a ship. They were remarkably fine fellows, quite new, and admirably mounted. The platforms were strong and serviceable. This fort, with an adjacent work, mounted ten of these heavy guns, and yet they scarce fired a shot! They barely did, but a round ball at the little *Snake* when she was dodging about after the Russian gun-boat. The parapets of the battery were built of sand-bags, and were 22 feet thick at the base of the embrasure. The sand was contained in bags of matting, which are also used for holding sugar and flour in this part of the world. A pool of brackish water was enclosed by the battery, which must have been the head-quarters of agues and misery. The sailors said the house swarmed with vermin, and it had a horrible odour. Nothing was found in it but the universal black bread and some salt fish. The garrison, some thirty or forty men probably, had employed themselves in a rude kind of agriculture, and farming or pasturing. Patches of ground were cleared here and there, and gave feeble indications that young potatoes were struggling for life beneath. Large rocks of ice and coarse grass had been gathered round the battery, but were now reduced to ashes. At the distance of 100 yards from the battery there was another white-washed house, or the shell of it, with similar signs of rural life about it, and an unhappy-looking old trod gingerly among the hot embers, and mowed pitifully in the course of her fruitless search for her old corner. The traces of herds of cattle, which were probably driven down from the main land to feed on the grass round the salt marshes, were abundant. There is a track beaten into the sand by the road over the sand from the battery to Taman, and it was covered with proofs of the precipitate flight of the garrison. Piles of uniform, bags containing pieces of the universal black bread, strings of onions, old rags, empty sacks and bottles, were found along the track; and some of our party came upon a large chest which was full of Government papers, stamps, customs-house and quarantine dockets, stamped paper for Imperial petitions and postage, books of tariff and customs in Russian, French, German, and English, and tables of port dues, which we took away to any amount. But the sun was intensely hot, and tugging through the heavy sand very painful. I had been rash enough, indeed, to go into the deep reeds after some duck, and intensely did my face and hands suffer in consequence. At every step swarms of mosquitoes crossed from the reeds, and stung with a bitterness and ferocity which excited corresponding feelings in those who suffered from their assaults. They were of all sizes and shapes, and were vermin of every form, and their thrust was excessive. The noise they made, trumpeting, buzzing, and singing around one's ears, was so sharp and loud that it gained credence for the statement of one of the officers of gun-boats who had recently returned from the coast of the Sivash or Patril Sea, and who declared that the humming of the mosquitoes there in the evening was so great that it resembled the blowing off of steam from a boiler, and that the swarms of these spiteful insects filled the air like dense clouds.—*Letter from Kertch.*

ENGINEER'S CAMP SCENE IN LOWER CANADA.

In the progress of the great railway works in Canada the characteristics of the scenery of the country, as well as the manners and customs of its people, furnish many interesting subjects for the sketch-books of our engineers; and to a suggestive advantage of this class we are indebted for the two accompanying Sketches, taken by Mr. James Cane, C.E. The first he describes as a Camp Scene in Lower Canada, representing his party on the North Shore Railway. The precise locality is the town of Three Rivers (*Trois Rivières*), situated on the north-west side of the river St. Maurice, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Thirty years ago this township had but 2463 inhabitants; it consisted originally of ill-built wooden houses; but the town has a good natural wharf. The position of the place, in a fertile portion of the country, about midway between the cities of Quebec and Montreal, is important; and these advantages are now about to be fully developed by the vast benefits of railway communication. To this place the Indians formerly came to exchange their furs until they were intercepted at Montreal by the North-West Company. Thirty years since the town had several pot and pearl ash manufactories, its breweries, and an iron foundry, some iron mines being situated in the neighbourhood. The Camp Scene, which our Correspondent has sketched, presents a not unpicturesque combination of scenery and incident: here are the tents of the railway engineers, those powerful pioneers of civilisation; here, however, they are partly filling up their leisure with an aboriginal pursuit of the country—spearing fish by torchlight—which is one of the most popular of the active sports of the Canadians.

Accompanying is a Portrait Sketch of an

IROQUOIS CHIEF,

From a painting by Kreighoff, an eminent native artist. This Chief waited on Lord Elgin, when Governor of Canada, respecting certain claims of his tribe upon the copper mines of Lake Superior. Here it may be



ENGINEERS' CAMP SCENE ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. MAURICE.

interesting to state that the chief staple of Lake Superior is native copper. For ages before the appearance of Europeans in America, the metal was supplied hence to the Indian nations far and near. The tumuli of the Mississippi contains the identical copper of this lake. Traces of ancient mining are abundant in Keweenaw, Ontonagon, and Isle Royale; and here have been found deep pits (a ladder in one), rubbish, stone mauls, hammers, and wedges, and chisels of hardened copper. In a native excavation near the river Ontonagon, with trees five hundred years old growing over it, lately lay a mass of pure copper, eighty-one tons in weight, partly fused, and resting on skids of black oak. It was in the assertion of the natural rights of his tribe, and the claim to this vast mineral wealth, that the Iroquois Chief had an interview with the Governor-General of the Canadas, shortly before his Lordship resigned his high office.

costume of his tribe—rendered somewhat familiar to us several years since by Mr. Catlin's "Indian Gallery" of ethnographical illustration.

Our Correspondent, writing from Quebec, dated June 16, says, "We expect to break ground on the North-Shore Railway in a few weeks."

OPENING OF THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.

OFTEN as the flag-staff of Fort St. George at Madras has displayed its gay colours to the breeze, it has never been upon a more interesting occasion than the opening of the Madras Exhibition, in February last, with all the formalities previously announced. A royal salute was fired at sunrise, the decoration of the Fort flagstaff with the colours of various nations, including (we suppose) all the bunting available, and numerous other holiday indications, told the good folk of Madras that an auspicious day had dawned on them—that Labour was sent to rest for a few hours, while Recreation took his place. Before the hour at which the arrival of the Right Honourable the Governor and assisting authorities was expected a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several of the native community, had assembled in the banquetting-room. The bands at the Presidency were in attendance, and "God Save the Queen" was played when his Lordship entered the Hall. When the procession had reached the platform at its upper end, the 100th Psalm was sung; and the venerable the Archdeacon then offered up an appropriate prayer. This was succeeded by the singing of the National Anthem, and Lord Harris then declared the Exhibition opened—when loud cheers were given by the assembly. Another Royal salute was immediately fired at the fort. On this announcement the formalities of the occasion terminated, and the assembled company proceeded to perambulate the room and make closer inspection of the costly and interesting products of art and nature gathered together for the information of those who viewed them, and the far higher object of showing how great and varied are the capabilities of India to minister to the wants of the Western world, whether as regards the supply of useful or of ornamental articles—in both of which branches the specimens were alike remarkable for excellence and abundance. The *tout ensemble* of the body of the hall was extremely rich and

pleasing. Handsome carpets hung from the galleries which surround it; and a lofty structure in the centre, the supporting pillars of which were clothed with draperies of worked lace and muslin, held up a magnificent array of cashmere shawls and other products of the native looms, drooping in heavy folds calculated to display their fabrics to the best advantage. Around were arranged cases exhibiting in brilliant abundance the beautiful jewellery and precious stones of the country—the latter both set and unset; and curious and valuable collections of arms were arranged in appropriate groupings on the walls and pillars. Beneath the feet of those present lay some of the finest specimens of the carpet-weaving of the Presidency. There were also embroidered muslins, gorgeously woven, and inwrought fabrics glittering with gold; splendid articles of native attire; the imitations of European female apparel; specimens of metallic workmanship, and a hundred other noticeable things.

A section of the Exhibition exemplifies the wide scope of the Madras tariff. It occupied one side of the banquetting room to the westward of the dividing pillars in that direction, contained a varied, rich, and valuable assortment of the productions of the Presidency, both natural and artificial.

"Taking the Exhibition as a whole," says the *Madras Spectator*, "we may safely say that it has answered all rational expectations, touching the nature and extent of the collection which those who projected it sought to make, and we hope that it will also advance the purposes of solid utility which led them to entertain the design of drawing it together."

The accompanying Sketch is taken from the promenade on the south beach: a part of the Fort is seen above the ramparts. The first building to the left is a portion of the office of the military Auditor-General: above the trees appears the steeple of St. Mary's Church, the oldest Protestant Church in the Madras Presidency. The next building is the residence of the Rev. A. H. Alcock, the minister of Fort St. George; the building above this is the Surgeons' Quarters; between which and the residence of the Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Morphett, the Madras Lighthouse is seen in the distance. In the foreground is a dooley (a palanquin for the sick); and one is nearly every morning seen on the South Beach, having conveyed thither some pale-faced convalescent soldier, who is sent out by the doctor for a little sea breeze.

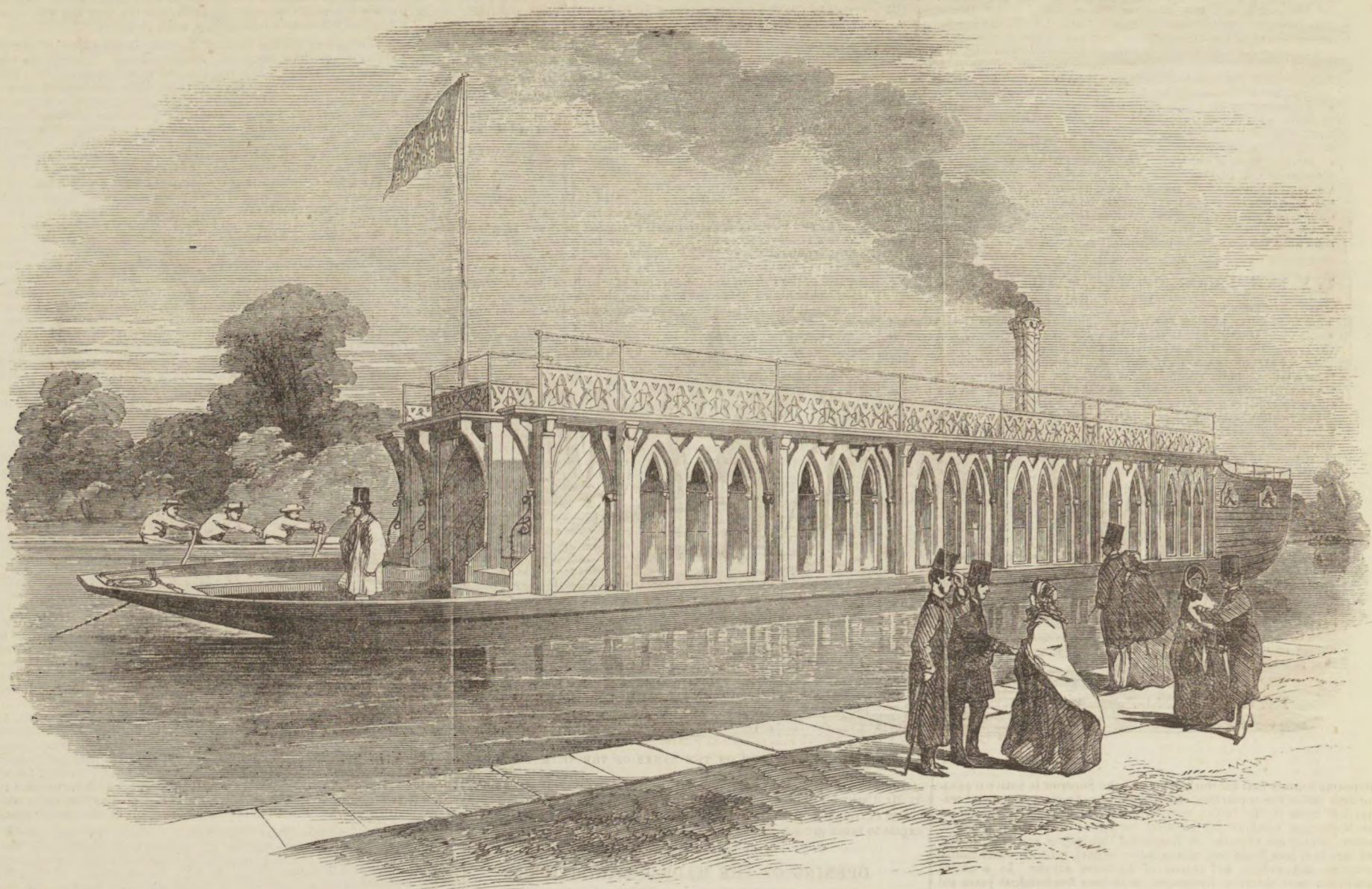


IROQUOIS CHIEF.

The Iroquois, or Mohawks, are an Indian tribe of North America, formerly known also under the name of Mengwe, or Six Nations, inhabiting the country between the present town of Montreal and Lake Ontario. This once powerful and numerous tribe gradually diminished as the European settlements in their country increased, and at present the number of individuals composing it probably does not exceed a few hundreds. They inhabit two villages not far from the southern bank of the river St. Lawrence; one of which, St. Regis, is situated where the boundary-line between Canada and the United States strikes the river St. Lawrence, so that one-half of the village is within the British territory, and the other half belongs to the State of New York. The Iroquois have quite changed their manner of life: they derive their subsistence from the produce of their fields, in which they cultivate rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and peas; they also rear poultry and hogs. They fish and hunt, but this is no longer considered their principal employment. Their language (which they still speak) differs considerably from that of the Crees, who inhabit the country further west, but does not seem to differ from that of the Wyandots, Nadowessies, and Asseneepoytuck, and hence the language of all these tribes is called Iroquois. The Chief, whose portrait we engrave, wears the aboriginal



OPENING OF THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.—FORT GEORGE.

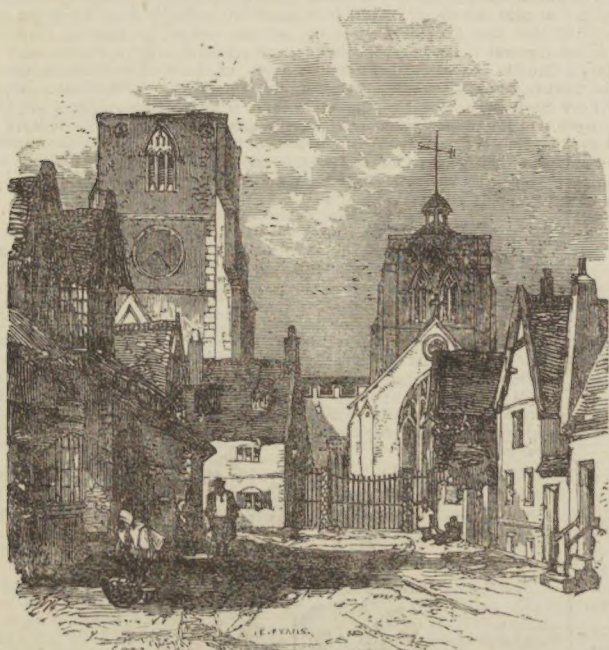


NEW BARGE OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT-CLUB.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

EAST DEREHAM CHURCH, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE POET, COWPER.

THE pleasantly-situated town of East Dereham, in the Mitford hundred, is one of the most interesting localities of Norfolk, richly stored as is that county with historical and archaeological associations. Here was anciently a nunnery founded in the eighth century, by St. Withburga, daughter of Anna, one of the kings of East Anglia; and within the walls was buried the pious founder. The nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, and the conventual church became parochial; within the edifice a spring



EAST DEREHAM.—THE CHURCH AND "CLOCKER TOWER."

said to have arisen, and to have passed through the tomb of St. Withburga; and covered with a Norman arch, it now exists in the churchyard; medicinal virtues were formerly ascribed to it. There is another spring called St. Withburga's Well.

The Church is a large cruciform building, of considerable antiquity; it has a nave, with side aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. This tower, not being considered strong enough to bear the bells, a large tower was erected in the reign of Henry VII. in the churchyard, and was called the "New Clocker." The Church has columns of various forms, a singular porch, and a rich and handsome font put up in the sixteenth century; and in the Chapel of St. Edmund is a chest of curious workmanship, brought from the ruins of Buckenham Castle, and supposed to be 400 years old. Here is a very sweet-toned organ, mentioned by Dr. Burney in his "History of Music;" it was built by Schmidt in 1667, and enlarged in 1827.

East Dereham was the Rectory of the sanguinary Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bishop of London. But the Church possesses interest of a far purer character as the burial-place of Cowper, "the most popular poet of his generation, and the best of English letter-writers"; and whose poems contain "a number of pictures of domestic comfort and social refinement which can hardly be forgotten but with the language itself." Such is the opinion of Hazlitt, and we do not consider it too high an estimate of the claims of Cowper to our respect. The unhappy poet, it will be recollected, in his last affliction with madness, was removed from his friend Hayley's, at Earham, in Sussex, once more, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston. Their removal to a new scene, however, became necessary; and, under the care of the Rev. Dr. John Johnson, Cowper's cousin, they were conveyed to the village of North Tuddenham, in Norfolk, where they were received by his family. Southey relates that when Cowper was leaving Weston he had a presentiment that he should never return; and on a panel of the

window-shutter in his bed-room, unknown to any person at the time, he wrote these lines:—

Farewell, dear scenes, for ever closed to me;
Oh, for what sorrows must I now exchange ye

In October, 1795, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin were removed to Dunham Lodge, in an airy situation in the neighbourhood of Swaffham; and next year Dr. Johnson took them to his own house in East Dereham, where Mrs. Unwin was released from her sufferings on the 17th of December, 1796. Towards the close of 1799 Dr. Johnson removed to a more commodious house in the same town; and in a few months, April 25, 1800, Cowper expired—in his last few hours subsiding into an appearance of tranquillity. His remains rest in the north transept, where is a monument to his memory, bearing the following lines by Cowper's friend Hayley:—

Ye who with warmth the public triumph feel
Of talents dignified by sacred zeal,
Here, to Devotion's bard devoutly just,
Pay your fond tribute due to Cowper's dust!
England, exulting in his spotless fame,
Ranks with her dearest sons his favourite name.

Sense, fancy, wit, suffice not all to raise
So clear a title to affection's praise:
His highest honours to the heart belong;
His virtues formed the magic of his song.

In the church are also tablets to Mrs. Unwin and to Miss Perowne—Cowper's "best and dearest friends."

East Dereham, of which the Illustration (from an original sketch) shows a street view, has been much improved: the houses are mostly well built and the market-place, which is convenient, contains a good assembly room, built about a century since.

"HELPING HANDS" AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

As we have already remarked, the heroine and hero of Mr. Tom Taylor's last new play are *Tilda* (Mrs. Keeley), and *William Rufus* (Mr. Keeley). Our Artist has selected these two personages for Illustration. The situation is that of mutual recognition—the first since their separation. Both are now in a condition of honesty, and have commenced a new course of life likely to lead to a prosperous issue. Our picture, however, can but indicate the position—it cannot explain its moral spirit. This demands the



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "HELPING HANDS," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

dramatist's dialogue. Mr. Taylor's peculiar. He is no writer of light conversational, punning *repartee*, but indulges in rhetorical demonstration. His characters talk logically. There is much that is evidently scholastic in Mr. Taylor's composition. There is, accordingly, considerable weight in his scenes, and the mind of the audience is set thinking; but somehow Mr. Taylor's logic serves him instead of wit, and the philosophical syllogism will often extort as hearty a laugh as the most exoteric jest. There is an abundance of natural sentiment, however, at the bottom of all this brain-work, and Mr. Taylor constantly calls in the heart in support of the head. This is particularly the case with *Tilda*, whose benevolence is sometimes too much for her honesty; but there is a sense of justice even in her wrong-doing which conserves her respectability. As to *Rufus*, he is the very type of a shrewd, worldly-minded youth, whose knowledge of the wrong serves to keep him in the right. He well knows the distinction between them, and is likely to keep out of harm's way, and on occasion to overreach the dupe, paying him in his own coin, and taking the change out of him, with the high feeling of a retributive avenger. Cunning delineations of this kind are all in Mr. Taylor's best manner; and these two characters will doubtless act as "the salt" of this especial drama, and preserve the more questionable portions of it from decay. In them is the real living principle; the rest, it must be acknowledged, is somewhat too artificial for independent existence.

THE NEW BARGE OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT-CLUB.

THE frequenters of that most delightful walk known as Christ Church meadow, at Oxford, will have lately noticed an ornamental addition to the group of boats which here enliven the shore of the Isis.

This Boat has been built for the University Boat-club. It contains a club-room for the meeting of members; a committee-room, where the arrangement of all matters connected with boat racing on the river is conducted, besides a dressing-room, closets, &c.

The Boat, which is used in winter as well as in summer, is heated by means of an open fireplace, having a tubular boiler at the back, where steam is generated, and, by means of pipes, carried off to heat the more distant part of the Boat.

The interior of the Boat is finished in accordance with the character of its exterior, and the structural development is everywhere exhibited—even the moulded frames of the panels of the roof being the actual joists which support the deck. The posts and beams are also made prominent objects.

A seat runs round the top of the Boat, supported by an iron parapet of Gothic design; and the approaches to this roof are enclosed for the convenience of ladies who, at the annual procession, honour the members of the club with their presence.

The Boat was designed by Mr. Edward G. Bruton, architect, of Oxford, and is not only conveniently arranged, but is a successful attempt to introduce some novelty in the design of such works. The builders were Mr. John Castle, of Oxford; and Messrs. Dowling, of Pangbourne.

In the Commemoration Week (June 16-23), in gay boat-processional display on the Isis, the new University Barge formed the centre of attraction to a very large number of persons.

LANCASHIRE ENGINEERS AND THE WAR.

Manchester is well known as the head-quarters of what is called "the Peace Party"—or body of people who, we believe, had very much to do in bringing about the present war, by deceiving the Russian Government as to the opinions of the people of England, and inducing the Emperor Nicholas to believe that his contemplated aggression upon the possessions of "the sick man" might be made with impunity, so far as opposition from England was concerned. We have, however, a real "peace party" in Manchester and the neighbourhood—a number of men who are doing their best to bring about a peace, by furnishing the Government with an abundant supply of those weapons and appliances which are necessary to enable it to bring the war to a successful termination. That the ordinary mechanical inventions of the country, as exemplified in its manufactures, its railways, and other important works, have, during the last forty years, far outrun the improvements in weapons and in military engineering is abundantly obvious. Though English mechanics are unquestionably the first in the world, we have been indebted to foreigners for almost every improvement in our arms; and no English military engineer has constructed or planned any military appliance to be compared with the tubular bridges and other prodigies of engineering science developed in the construction of our railways. In all these things the foreigners, who are our patterns and exemplars in military practice, are our servile copyists and imitators. Science and skill in mechanism are, however, the same thing when applied to civil or military purposes; and the only reason why Englishmen have made so little progress in the latter is, that, as a nation, we are addicted to the arts of peace, and little disposed to trouble ourselves about military affairs.

Recently, however, it seems to have occurred to the English Government that the practical skill and extraordinary productive powers of the men who have done so much for the manufactures of the country, by the ingenious and accurate construction of the machinery employed in them, might be turned to some account in the fabrication of the weapons and appliances of war. Men whose establishments and powers of arrangement and combination enable them to fill a large cotton factory with machinery, of the best construction in every respect, in the course of a few weeks, would be able, if it were made worth their while to undertake the work, to furnish in abundance the fire-arms and other weapons of which the English Government has had so much difficulty in procuring the necessary supplies, whilst the skilful and scientific mechanists who have done such wonders in the fabrication of engineering and mechanical tools, are the very men to devise improvements, whether in the form of weapons, or in their more accurate and ready construction; on all which points the ordinary gunmakers and manufacturers of arms at Birmingham have utterly failed.

Apparently influenced by these considerations, the Government have recently been giving extensive contracts to different machine-making and engineering firms in South Lancashire, who are now largely engaged in their execution. We have on a former occasion referred to the extensive orders given to Mr. Francis Preston, of Ardwick, whose machinery and implements, designed for the humble purpose of making spindles and flyers for cotton-spinners, were readily adapted to the manufacture of bayonets, and of musket and pistol ramrods, of better quality, and in a more expeditious manner, than they could be furnished by any of the Birmingham manufacturers; and Mr. Preston, we believe, is still furnishing those articles largely to the Government.

It is well known that the manufacture of fire-arms, of all descriptions, has long been in a very unsatisfactory state in this country, owing mainly to the disinclination of the Birmingham manufacturers to avail themselves of any of those mechanical inventions so largely resorted to by the manufacturers of the United States. At the present time, when the Birmingham gunsmiths are performing nearly all their work by the hands of skilled and expensive workmen, Colonel Colt's revolving pistols and rifles are made at his establishment in London with greater perfection, almost entirely by self-acting machines, attended by women and boys. The Government, aware of this great difference, have resolved to extend their establishment at Enfield, so as to be able to turn out 100,000 Minnie rifles per annum, and have entrusted the fitting up of the engines and millwright work to Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, whilst, as is already generally known, they have employed Mr. Joseph Whitworth to make (in conjunction, we believe, with Mr. Westley Richards, the eminent London gunsmith) a series of very elaborate experiments on the best form and most efficient means of construction of military rifles. These experiments are now proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, in the building which has been erected for that purpose in Rusholme; and we have no doubt that some very important improvements in the construction of this most important weapon will result from them.

In addition to these things, Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of the Atlas Works, have contracted to make some mortars of large size. Messrs. Platt, Brothers, and Co., of Oldham, after having completed some machinery for the more perfect manufacture of Lancaster shells, are now engaged—as are also, we believe, Messrs. Benjamin Hick and Son, of Bolton—in the casting of shot and shells. Messrs. William Higgins and Son, of Salford, are also engaged in casting shells, and particularly Shrapnell shells of a new and improved construction. Of the plans of Mr. Nasmyth, of Patricroft, for constructing wrought-iron guns of enormous calibre and power, the public have already heard a good deal; and we believe that Mr. Nasmyth is now proceeding in his novel undertaking, though, very properly, but little is allowed to transpire as to his progress.

Altogether, therefore, it will be seen that Manchester and its neighbourhood are contributing largely to the means and appliances for carrying on war with effect; and we trust that their contributions will have a full share in conquering that peace which we are much more likely to obtain from our own success in arms than from the moderation of the Russian Government.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.—The *Edinburgh Express* has published letters which Miss Easton, of that city, has received from her brother, Dr. Easton, one of the officers of the *Cossack* made prisoners by the Russians at Hango. These letters, which are dated Helsingfors, June 12 and 13, state that Lieutenant Geneste and Mr. Sullivan were with the four wounded men belonging to the *Cossack* had been removed from Ekenas to Helsingfors. Dr. Easton says that he is well and kindly treated, and gives some details of his occupations and amusements in confinement; but he says nothing whatever of the circumstances attending the capture of himself and his fellow-prisoners.

RUSSIA ON THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEA OF AZOFF.*

IT is astonishing how little was thought of the Black Sea, and how much less of the Sea of Azoff, politically and commercially, until the events of the war began to bring us in actual contact with their shores. Their importance now begins to be appreciated; and the terrible and costly contest now going on would not be altogether resultless if it only led to the opening up of the commercial relations of which these distant coasts are susceptible. The volume before us comes opportunely at the present moment, supplying an abundance of authentic information on the subject, which hitherto has been wanting. It is partly the result of the author's personal observation in the years 1844 and 1846, and partly a well-digested compilation of the materials left, by approved authorities, on the resources of Russia generally, but in the Crimea and Black Sea especially—viz., Clarke, Dubois de Montpereux, Haxthausen, Tegoborski, M. and Mme. Hommaire de Kell, &c., all in their several departments. It is, therefore, the only complete and satisfactory account of the Crimea and its waters which has yet appeared; and many of the statements contained in it are of great importance in a strategic point of view. In our notice of it we shall sacrifice considerations of the author's style, which is attractive and nervous, to that of utility; his admirable account of the general bearings and detailed features of the Crimea and the Steppes of Southern Russia, and the historical associations connected with them, though affording ample materials for extract, we shall pass over, and concentrate our attention upon points somewhat dryer in themselves, but of more immediate practical import.

Sebastopol first commands our attention—that iron-girt charnel-house which seems destined to swallow up heta-combs of Europe's bravest sons. In 1783, when the Treaty of Constantinople was signed, the Russians found no buildings around the magnificent bay of Sebastopol, except the little village of Aktiar, at the extremity of the bay of Inkerman. All has been done since—all those works, all those projects—which may one day change the whole aspect and policy of European States. Mr. Seymour informs us that the old name of Aktiar had long a struggle with the new fanciful name of Sebastopol; so much so, that in the Persian Post map of so late a date as 1828 the former only appears. The first works were those of the harbour and docks: for the new occupants having no enemies to fear—exciting no jealousies amid surrounding nations—fortifications, except on the side of the sea, were considered an unnecessary picaresque. Nevertheless, as time went on the scheme became matured. In 1834 Sebastopol had not the smallest defence on the land side against a *coup de main*. The town, in all its circumference, was completely open, and there was not even a gate or the smallest rampart. Shortly afterwards, however—namely, "after the discussion—occasioned by the capture of the *Vixen* in 1837, when war was supposed imminent between Russia and England"—the Cabinet of St. Petersburg grew frightened at the possibility of our making a descent upon these coasts, and defences were ordered to be commenced on the land side of Sebastopol. All the time these works were constructing the Western Powers were asleep, or were ignorant, or pretended to be ignorant, of the purpose for which they were intended. Upon this point there is now no disguise. Mr. Seymour quotes a passage from the work of M. Haxthausen, compiled under the patronage of the Russian Government, and published in 1852, which tells us very plainly the object in view:—

The object of the fleet (says Mr. Haxthausen) is to secure the dominion of Russia in the Black Sea, and this is still further assured by the construction at Sebastopol—at the present moment—of a fortified port of war, which, according to the accounts of competent persons, will not have its equal in the world. When Europe shall have a moment of feebleness—and we may fairly expect this to come to pass after what we have seen to happen in 1848—and when she shall think the time arrived for conquests, then the establishment of Sebastopol will allow this Power to take the offensive against Constantinople with equal energy and safety, by making use of her fleet, either to disembark her troops behind the lines of mountains and rivers which perpendicularly on the western shore of the Black Sea cut at a right angle the line of approach on Constantinople, or to strengthen the base of operations of a grand army, by supporting it wherever there are ports along the Euxine. It is impossible that the Turkish fleet, either present or future, could stop this result, for, whatever may be done to improve it, its best sailors are always Greeks. Up to the battle of Navarino the case was very different, for till that event some confidence might still be placed by the Porte in the Greek sailors.

And this plain unvarnished statement M. Haxthausen follows up with a justification of the aggressive views of Russia; and some sarcastic remarks upon the low, feeble policy (*mesquine, tracassiere*) amongst the epithets used) of England and France in pretending to interpose to prevent them.

The importance of the recent operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, which the Russian official despatches have attempted to depreciate, is clearly established by the following statement alone, which, it will be recollected, was written six months ago:—

The military stores and provisions for Sebastopol come from the interior of Great Russia and Siberia, down the Volga and Don to Rostof, on the Sea of Azoff, whence in peace they were shipped, and passed through the Straits of Kerch, the whole way by sea to Sebastopol and the other fortresses on the Black Sea. Since the war began, they have come, as usual, down the Don and across the Sea of Azoff; but, instead of passing through the Straits of Kerch, they have been landed near Cape Kazantip, on the coast of Crimea, within the Sea of Azoff, and thence were carried across Crimea, about 100 miles, to Sebastopol, during the whole time of the siege, till the Sea of Azoff froze in November last. Cape Kazantip was fortified by the Russians last summer, and wharves erected near it for the landing of the goods, and a regular transport service arranged across the peninsula of Crimea.

It was by this means that supplies were continually poured into Sebastopol up to last November; after which period, the sea being frozen over, they were "probably carried across the ice to some point on the northern shore of the Azoff, and thence by land over the Isthmus of Perkop." It is to be regretted that the last-named place was not taken long ago, as it would have given the complete command of the Strait of Yenitchi and the tongue of Arabat. The Straits of Kerch were undefended up to May last; and at this very period when the Allied fleets were idling away their time in the Bosphorus, a glorious prize was within their reach if proper energy had been displayed. But the Russians are too fast for us; they are always a day in advance. Large provisions of rye flour for the troops of Sebastopol are purchased annually by the Government at Rostof, near the mouth of the Don; and Mr. Seymour states:—

These provisions were lying ready for shipment, with the military stores, at Rostof in last May, and yet we made not the slightest efforts to intercept these supplies, which have been regularly poured into Sebastopol since that time, and without which the siege could not have been carried on. Merchants in England have informed me that the very lead which has formed the bullets that have killed our brave soldiers has been imported into Russia since the beginning of the siege, in consequence of there being no blockade in the Black Sea and the Azoff; and large reinforcements which have been sent from the Caucasus to Sebastopol could also have been cut off.

Tegoborski, of which our fleets have recently given such good account, is a place, the local importance of which can hardly be overated. Yevolovski, writing in his "Dictionnaire Géographique et Historique de l'Empire Russe," 1823, says:—"The port of Taganrog is an absolute necessity for the Russians, independent of all commercial considerations, because this is the only means of procuring the masts, iron, and all stores which come down the Don and Volga from Russia and Siberia for Kherzon, Nicolief, Odessa, and Sebastopol. A coal of good quality is also exported from here, which comes from the sources of the Kryneka and Severny Donetz, at a distance of about eighty miles." It appears, however, that no masts are now shipped from this place.

Fifty miles east of Taganrog, situated on the right bank of the Don, is Rostof, formerly a small fishing village; but now a rising commercial town—the key to all the trade of the Sea of Azoff and the south-eastern parts of the Russian Empire, and the capital of a district, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants. The present importance and future prospects of this place—and, indeed, of the Sea of Azoff generally—may be gathered from the following passage:—

Rostof enjoys no special privileges, and is flourishing state is entirely due to its convenient site, and to the large amount of foreign capital of which it is the centre, which has drawn to it the produce of the interior of the empire, and made it one of the most important commercial towns. As Odessa is the outlet for the produce of the southern Polish provinces, and from this circumstance derives its importance, so Rostof is one of the principal débouchés for the agricultural produce of Great Russia, and consequently likely to become a place still more flourishing than it is at present. Great Russia, as the governments around Moscow are called, is the most thickly peopled and most

* "Russia on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff; being a Narrative of Travels in the Crimea and Bordering Provinces. With Notices of the Naval, Military, and Commercial Resources of these Countries." By H. D. Seymour, M.P. Murray.

productive part of the Russian empire, containing an industrious and active population, and the principal seats of agriculture and manufacture. It formerly sent its produce almost entirely to the Baltic for exportation, but of late years there has been a tendency in growers to avail themselves of the great arteries of the Don and Volga, and shipments from the Azoff and the other ports of Southern Russia have consequently much increased.

The trade of the Sea of Azoff is chiefly in the export of raw produce—grain, tallow, iron, wool, and military stores. In 1850 the exports exceeded £3,350,000, whilst the imports were only £200,000. The exports have nearly trebled since the year 1850, whilst the imports have remained nearly stationary. The import trade is greatly impeded by the high tariff of customs and vexatious quarantine regulations—Russia's usual mode of exclusion; but, when the time comes for peace negotiations, the Governments of the Western Powers will surely not omit the occasion to insist upon a more liberal and enlightened policy, which will be of equal advantage to Russian interests and to those of Europe at large.

The main drawback to the commerce of the Sea of Azoff and the Don consists in the difficulties of navigation, occasioned by the shallowness of the water; and this is every day increasing. Between the years 1706 and 1808 the depth of the sea diminished three feet; and since the latter date it has again diminished three feet, making six feet in one hundred and twenty-seven years. Its greatest depth at present is forty-six feet between the Straits of Kerch, where the passage is narrow; it soon diminishes to twenty-six feet, and in the greater part of the roadstead of Taganrog there are but eight or ten feet water. The depth increases, however, southwards beyond what is called the Greek Bank, where most of the vessels finish taking in their cargoes. The diminution of depth is caused by the accumulation of deposit from the waters of the Don, accelerated by the discharge of large quantities of ballast from ships loading in the roadstead of Taganrog. This mischievous practice is strictly forbidden by the Government; and the draught of every vessel is measured at Kerch and again at Taganrog, to see that there is no alteration in the lading. A fee, however, to the harbour-master gets rid of all difficulties, and the law is habitually set at defiance.

The chapters on the Navy and Army, and of the financial resources of Russia, are very full and complete. They are not, upon the whole, favourable to the prospects of the Czar in a protracted war. What Mr. Seymour insists upon, moreover—and in this he repeats the declared opinion of M. Haxthausen (an authority already cited)—is, "the absence of all warlike tendency among the Russian people;" in short, that "they are the most pacific people on the face of the earth;" and, left to themselves, would follow the occupations of agriculture and trade as their engrossing pursuits. Is it not terrible to reflect how this disposition of a whole people, and all the natural advantages of their position, are thwarted and set at naught to gratify the ambitious policy of their rulers? Mr. Seymour refers to it as a significant proof that "the enormous army habitually maintained by Russia is not required for purposes of internal police," that "there are hardly any troops in Great Russia, the most thickly-peopled and important part of the empire." The mass of the Czar's enormous army of 700,000 or 800,000 men is spread on the frontiers, where it operates as a threat against the security of neighbouring States, and occasions an absolute necessity for the maintenance of large standing armies throughout Europe as a matter of mere precaution. Is it not the interest of all Europe to put an end to such a cruel and wasteful state of things?

As far as Russia is concerned, in the fifteen years, 1840-54, 1,350,000 men, out of a total levy of 2,200,000, had been sacrificed in the military service. There is no doubt that this drain, and that which has since followed, must have been severely felt, both by the wretched people and the Government, who have the greatest difficulty in providing the necessary financial resources. Upon this part of the case, we now quote a passage, which will be read with interest, and upon the whole with satisfaction, by those who look to the eventualities of the present struggle:—

Now as to the expense of the Russian soldier to the State. It will be seen from the following passage that M. Tegoborski, the mouthpiece of the Russian Government on statistical subjects, estimates it at a very low figure. He says, "the military budget of Russia for 1854, for an effective of from 800,000 to 900,000 men, was estimated at \$4,200,000 silver roubles, and that of the navy at 14,400,000 silver roubles, or nearly £16,000,000 altogether; which would give an average of 100 roubles, or £16 per head per annum, for the maintenance of the troops. Admitting that the effective of the army was carried to 1,250,000 men in the year 1855, which would suppose an augmentation of 450,000 men, or 50 per cent, and, adding to the military budget of \$4,200,000 silver roubles, in a round sum 50,000,000 silver roubles, or £8,000,000, the whole military budget of Russia for the year 1855 would then only amount to about £24,000,000."

In calculating the means of Russia to pay this sum, we do not know the exact amount of the Russian revenue beyond the year 1853, when, according to M. Tegoborski, it amounted to £37,384,660. But the Russian revenue in the year 1839, which is the only other year he gives, is stated to have been upwards of one-third less; so that, in the last fifteen years there is stated to have been the enormous increase of 36 per cent without the levying of any new taxes. As the accounts of the Russian revenue are not published, we cannot place implicit reliance on a mere statement of results by an interested party. But we all know that estimates are generally much below the real expense, and it is probable that the military budget, considering the enormous expenses of the transport of stores and materials, and the movement of troops, and the losses which have been sustained, must be nearly the double of M. Tegoborski's calculation, or, let us say at least £40,000,000, instead of £24,000,000. On the other hand, considering the great injury to the peasants from the increased number of recruits and their own forced services for transport, and an acknowledged diminution of twenty per cent in the exports and imports, which will be much greater next year if an efficient blockade be kept up, shall we be wrong in considering the Russian realised revenue of 1854 as very much below that of 1853?

M. Tegoborski calculates the diminution of the revenue in 1854 at about £2,000,000 from the falling off of the customs duties alone. It is probable, therefore, that the revenue of the country, during the past year, will not have even sufficed by several millions to pay the expenses of the army and navy alone; while, besides these expenses, there is the interest of the debt and the expenditure of the Civil Government to be met, which is reckoned at about £8,000,000. Thus it may be fairly supposed that Russia will want at least £48,000,000 to cover the expenses of the year 1854, which is eleven millions more than the total amount of her revenue during the last year of peace (1853). Her credit in Europe is indeed pretty good; but it is notorious that she depends upon foreign capital for the cultivation of her soil. The precious metals have almost disappeared from the empire: paper alone is seen there; and if we press her hard during the next six months she must be reduced to very great straits.

This work, which is illustrated with maps and plans, and abounds in statistical information, will, we doubt not, receive the attention which the importance of the subject, no less than its satisfactory treatment, entitles it to.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN THE EAST.—We are enabled to state that, in consequence of the melancholy death of Lord Raglan, and of the immediate return of Sir George Brown to England, owing to ill health, Lieutenant-General Simpson succeeds to the command of the British Army in the Crimea. General Simpson has seen considerable service, and enjoys a high professional reputation. During the Peninsular War he was present at the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Seville. He served and was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815, and was engaged in 1845 as second in command to the late Sir Charles Napier in Sicily. Sir Charles Napier considered him his best officer; and we believe that Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General, had the highest opinion of him, and, in the event of any accident happening to Sir Charles, would have charged General Simpson with the conduct of the war. The high official position General Simpson has filled since the present Government sent him to the Crimea has necessarily placed him in constant communication with the French Commander, with whom, we are confident, he will maintain the cordial relations that have existed without intermission between the Chiefs of the expeditionary forces.—*Morning Post*.

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN RUSSIA.—A striking instance of the effects of the war, even upon the sources of public charity, has been shown within the last ten days at St. Petersburg. About ten years past a society was established, originally at Warsaw, and subsequently at the capital, entitled "Society for Succouring the Poor at their Own Abodes;" or, more literally, "Society for Visiting the Poor." This society, under the special protection of the Imperial family, nobility, and wealthy inhabitants, continued its benevolent labours up to a recent period; and its funds, willingly contributed and honourably administered, conferred inestimable benefit on the poor. But the demands made on the purses of the public for war purposes, and the enormous losses suffered by the aristocracy from the drains of men taken to recruit the army, and upon the mercantile classes by the paralysation of all sea-going commerce, have so completely dried up the springs of charity, that the society has been compelled to close its accounts. About six weeks ago, therefore, the Grand Duke Constantine, in his capacity of curator of the society, proposed to the Emperor to wind up the accounts, upon the plea that, "under existing circumstances, all charitable donations ought and must be reserved for the benefit of wounded soldiers, and the families of those slain in battle." The consequence was that the Grand Duke Constantine has been relieved from his charge as curator, the society dissolved, and a committee appointed to wind up the accounts, and sell whatever property it may possess. And with all this we are told that Russian resources are inexhaustible, money abundant, and public as well as private charity on the ascendant.—*Letter from Berlin, June 26*.

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MR. J. HENRY GRIESBACH begs to inform his Friends and Pupils that he has REMOVED to 19, CARL- TON-ROAD, Malda Vale.

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THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. NOTICE to the HOLDERS of RIGHTS of CHOICE.—The HOUNSLOW ESTATE (adjoining the Station at Hounslow, Mid- dlesex, on the South-Western Railway), the BRIGHTON ESTATE (Round-hill Park, within the precincts of the Borough, in East Sussex), the READING ESTATE (Downshire-square), Castle-hill, Reading, Berkshire, will be allotted at the Office, No. 33, Norfolk- street, Strand, on THURSDAY, JULY 19. For plans apply to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEIN, Secretary.

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